THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
O. D. BRIGHAM........................Editor
S. D. THOMPSON..............Business Manager
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy...............................5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,)........25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,)...............$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. NO. 393

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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CITY ITEMS.

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Of pure Holland Gin is about as good as one-half the patent medicines, provided you get a genuine article, and a great deal more palatable. We are led to these remarks from having purchased a bottle of Gin at Fleming's Drug Store No. 84 Market street, and we are now satisfied that we knew not what good Gin was until we tried this.

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At Beaver, opens September 11. E. Ambuhl, Principal. Address, R. T. Taylor.

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Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil." Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co.; at retail by all Druggists.

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Another large lot of the above very excellent brands has just arrived. As a tonic and invigorator they stand unequalled. Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Reward.
Disappeared from No. 246 Penn street, on the evening of the 1st inst., Dr. C. Sill, of laughing gas notoriety. Supposed to have gone to the Convention at Philadelphia, he having previously contracted to furnish the gas for that occasion. While I regret to deprive the Convention of his valuable services, yet owing to the constant press of business at the "White House," I am compelled to demand his immediate return. Any one returning him at once to No. 246 Penn street will be liberally rewarded by a *tooth extraction* under the influence of laughing gas. M. B. Gillespie.

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Pure White Lead is more durable; gives a better finish; covers more surface, and will give better satisfaction than any other lead in the market. Try it. Sold by McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

Examinations of Teachers.

This subject has a direct and important bearing on the interests of our common schools as well as on all candidates for teachers of those schools. To secure competent teachers—those who will be faithful and successful in their important trusts—should be the object of these examinations. Strict impartiality in all respects should be observed, otherwise injustice would be done to schools and teachers. Partiality might cause the election of an inferior teacher in preference to a more competent one, and the whole school be an entire failure—the time being worse than lost. The evil done to the youth might be beyond estimate. No relationships, no personal attachments, no desire to accomplish selfish purposes should cause favoritism. The examiner should bestow no rewards on friends, and inflict no punishment on enemies at the expense of the public. He who cannot do this, who announces his decision before the trial, is as entirely disqualified for his position as such a person would be for the juror's seat. As a public servant he is bound to act fairly and honestly for others, and not for himself. If he cannot do this he is entirely unfit for his position. The innocent may suffer—the helpless be deprived of their rights. A young lady of the highest worth, well fitted for the position she seeks, and which is engaged to her if she can obtain the certificate of fitness, may be rejected. Her reputation may suffer, and she and others dependent on her for support may want for the comforts of life. Her character should be a guarantee against any unfairness.

Has the candidate the requisite knowledge, is the first question. In endeavoring to answer this no particular text books in which individuals may have been instructed with special reference to the examination, drilled so as to answer just the questions to be proposed, should be used. Correct answers may be given without any knowledge of the why or wherefore. Has the candidate the knowledge, thorough and definite, of the principles, is the question.

He may fail to perform particular examples requiring time for solution, or to answer questions put to puzzle, or put in an indefinite manner, and still have a clear and full knowledge of the principles of the studies, and be able to explain and illustrate them fully. Rules and the solution of examples may be learned mechanically merely, and even if the candidate should answer them clearly and intelligently, this may be the extent of his knowledge. He may be without extended culture, mental discipline, aptness to teach, skill to govern, refinement of manner, zeal, or good character. Correct habits of study, mental discipline and extensive knowledge of other subjects, may supply a slight deficiency in some branches. This difficulty he would soon correct.

Mr. Greenleaf, the author of a well-known series of mathematical works, and a most successful teacher for fifty years, if examined on his own works would probably have failed; but he had a thorough knowledge of principles; no one who ever knew him would question his ability. A person with limited attainments—those required by law simply—will be likely to awaken no enthusiasm in his pupils. The narrow boundaries of his knowledge will soon be seen, and confidence in him will be impaired. In teaching a knowledge of every art, trade, science and profession may at times be used.

A person, too, of mental discipline will seek to have his pupils acquire this power, which is of far more value to the pupil than knowledge of the text book alone. His teaching will be clear, interesting and methodical. No routine method, no parrot work will satisfy him. Such a person will govern more wisely, and in a less arbitrary and tyrannical manner. Without skill in governing all knowledge of text books, however full, will avail nothing. One object then of the examiner should be to ascertain if the candidate has the firmness and decision of character, sound judgment, patience and self-control, essential to a good disciplinarian.

As, too, the teacher instructs by his whole manner and bearing, by his acts and words, his general culture, and his refinement, should be considered. Knowledge of books is not all that is desirable for a youth. Politeness in deportment and refinement in manner should be possessed by him. It is neither desirable nor necessary to sacrifice those in acquiring a knowledge of the elementary studies. A person of rough and uncouth manners, without delicacy of taste, and without gentlemanly bearing, cannot impart these qualities to others. The teacher by his uprightness of character, and his fine moral principles, everywhere and at all times exhibited, should be instilling into the minds of his pupils those truths which are of the greatest importance, lying at the foundation of all true manhood, barriers against temptation and incentives to all that is true and noble.

So far as possible, all these qualifications should be possessed by the teacher. In proportion as he is without them, he is deficient. Insufficient knowledge of some study may be more than compensated by general knowledge, and those habits which will soon render him master of all that is actually required. No one qualification should be considered satisfactory. An immoral man, even if he possess the requisite knowledge, should never have the charge of youth. And a man possessing the finest character and of the greatest zeal and highest culture, by his want of skill to govern and tact to impart instruction may wholly fail. A happy combination of many qualifications is essential to the highest success. Teachers, then, should be examined in reference to all the requisites for success, and not to one merely. He who examines them should, of course, possess most of the qualifications named; should have a knowledge of the branches to be taught, breadth of mind, moral worth, taste, and an ability to discriminate character. He should have no object to subserve but the promotion of the interests of education, the discharge of his duty in all respects to pupils, parents and teachers with strict impartiality; so strong in himself as to feel under no necessity of making friends at the expense of justice—having no personal connection with others tending to cause favoritism, and no desire for office so strong as to cause him to pledge his influence to opposite parties in return for favors to be received.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

Loyalists' Convention.

Hon. James Speed, of Ky., Permanent Chairman.

The Negro Suffrage Question.

Maryland, Virginia and Missouri Opposed to it.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Negro Suffrage Question.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1866.

The election of ex-Attorney-General Speed as Chairman of the Southern Convention is looked upon as a triumph for the anti-negro suffrage wing. The negro suffrage men had selected ex-Governor Peas, of Texas, and had determined to press him for the Presidency, but they yielded last night in favor of Speed. The suffrage question still threatens the harmony of the Convention, and as I have said in previous dispatches, may yet lead to difficulty. The Maryland, Virginia and Missouri delegates meet to-night to take the subject into consideration, and it may be set down as a fact that they will withdraw from the Convention, if the matter is pressed to a vote and decided against them. Tennessee, Louisiana and nearly all the other Southern States represented except Maryland, Missouri and Virginia, are in favor of unqualified negro suffrage. This was manifest to-day from the manner in which resolutions on this subject, and references to it, were received by the delegates from the States named.

To-Day's Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Convention to-day were without special interest or importance, being preliminary in their character only. Mr. Speed's speech was well received and applauded, though on what is really the vital issue before the Convention, that is negro suffrage, it was non-committal.

Declined a Seat.

Immediately after the speech of the Ex-Attorney General, Mr. Cone, a delegate from Louisiana, rose and presented what he said was a communication from a highly respected citizen of African descent, a delegate to the Convention. He asked to have it read and sent it to the desk for that purpose, but in the hurry and confusion of business the reading was overlooked, and the communication of the delegate has not since been heard of. It was a claim for a seat, or rather the assertion of a right to a seat, but a declination for the sake of harmony, some of the Maryland delegates having threatened to raise a fuss if the gentleman presented himself.

A resolution that all resolutions be referred without debate, called half a dozen gentlemen to their feet in vigorous denunciation of gag laws and fierce vindications of free speech. Before they closed the discussion of the subject they demonstrated the wisdom of what they so much deprecated. Now that they have defeated what they characterize as a gag, they will disappoint a great many, if this indulgence in the freedom of speech does not prove a serious disaster to them.

A Scene.

The wildest scene I ever witnessed in a deliberative body was that which followed the reading of a dispatch stating that Grant and Farragut had left the Presidential party at Detroit.

Speech Making.

Speeches have been the order of the day at the Union League rooms and elsewhere to-day. The best tempered speech of all, and there were a dozen made, was that of Fred. Douglass, which I have sent in full in a previous dispatch. It was delivered in better temper and with better effect than any of the others.

The Platform.

A contest is expected over the platform of the Southern delegates, when presented.

By Associated Press:

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—The Southern delegates met at National Hall, and were called to order at ten o'clock by the temporary Chairman of the Convention, Mr. Durant, of New Orleans. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Matlack.

Mr. Durant, the chairman, is of opinion that the first business in order to-day will be the report of the Committee appointed yesterday on the credentials of members. The report of that Committee is therefore now called for.

Mr. E. Washburne, of Georgia, presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

Resolved, That the Convention receive the report of the members from each State as to the qualification of its members; Texas reports fifteen delegates; Louisiana eighteen; Tennessee, eighty-one; Virginia sixty-one; West Virginia fifty-one; Georgia eight; Alabama four; Kentucky ...; Mississippi three; Missouri thirty; Arkansas two; North Carolina seven; Maryland sixty; Delaware six; Florida five; District of Columbia twenty-seven. Total three hundred and ninety-two. The report was accepted.

Mr. Fletcher, of Tennessee, from the committee on permanent organization, made the following report: For President, James Speed, of Kentucky; Vice Presidents—E M Pease, of Texas; Anthony Fernandez, of Louisiana; Joseph W Field, of Mississippi; D H Bingham, of Alabama; Col C B Hart, of Florida; Governor W G Brownlow, of Tennessee; Joseph Gilbert, of Kentucky; W R Strong, of Missouri; H Cole, of Georgia; Rev Hope Baine, of North Carolina; Hon John Minor Botts, of Virginia; Governor A J Boreman, of West Virginia; General Joseph Gerhardt, of District of Columbia; Hon T A Cresswell, of Maryland, A A C Rogers, of Arkansas; Thomas B Cowersey, of Delaware.

For Secretaries—Saul C Mercer, of Tennessee; Col. Western Flint, of Missouri; John Ensor, of Maryland; Henry W Davis, of Mississippi; Col Chas C Gill, of Kentucky; C G Baylor, of Georgia; J W Wynne, of North Carolina; John P Adams, of Delaware; Judge W J Stafford, of Alabama; D G K Gromer, of Virginia; F W Boyd, of West Virginia; Jesse Stencil, of Texas; Peter A Fennerly, of Arkansas; E H Eristand, of Louisiana; John W Price, of Florida; D B Brown, of District of Columbia.

For Chaplain—Rev John B Newman, of Louisiana.

On the President taking the chair, he was received with great applause. Mr. Speed said:

Gentlemen of the Convention and loyal men of the South, here assembled, I thank you cordially for the compliment you have paid me, on calling on me to preside over the deliberations of this body. I feel that you could have called a worthier man—one who has been more thoroughly tried than I have. I take the position, however, and will discharge the functions and duties of the office to the best of my ability. In my time, gentlemen, I have received some honors, and have borne them, I think, meekly. I feel in my heart that the honor conferred upon me to-day by this Convention, of voluntarily associated Southern men, devoted to their country and to freedom, is the highest honor that I have ever yet received. [Applause.] I feel that the position I hold to-day, though to many it may seem an humble one, still I feel as you feel, that we are assembled here upon a grand and a great occasion, and at a great time. Why are we here, gentlemen? Why is it that so many of us have come from the far distant portions of the country? Not at the command or upon the suggestion of those in power; but we have come of our own accord—have come at our own expense.

Why is it, I say, that we are here? Why is it that we have come to the good old city of Philadelphia? [applause] and also, I ask you all why and how is it that when we had come here, the loyal hearts of this loyal people were so stirred they have turned out and almost by millions to greet us? Why this spectacle? Did they come out simply for the purpose of seeing a reed shaken by the wind? Did they come out simply for the purpose of seeing frail men, who are to-day, but may not be to-morrow; who have had their trial in the past, and expect them in the future? They turned out to receive us, and meet us somewhat upon our own account, personally. It may be but mainly and chiefly because we are representatives of a great truth. It was not to us men as much as it was to the principles that we represent. [Applause.] It was because, in our past lives, we had shown a devotion to principles, and because we were here for the purpose of renewing upon the altar of liberty in this ancient city, and among these loyal people, our pledges, and of declaring our purpose to stand by the principles upon which this Government is founded. [Applause.] I beg you, gentlemen, in the deliberations of this Convention, to bear this great fact in mind; let it control your thoughts; let it control your actions, and your thoughts. Be free, firm, clear and dignified, loving and merciful. [Applause.]

What principle is it then that we represent? Why is it that we receive such an ovation upon our coming? What is it, and how is it that the people of this great nation are stirred now as they rarely have been stirred here before? Just think of it.

Less than eighteen months ago in this country more than a million of men were arrayed in arms hostile to each other. The passions which lead to bloodshed, and the passions which are consequent upon the flowing of human blood, were then rife, and these swayed and controlled like individuals and communities. The whole country was awake; the whole country was, as it were, in great throes of excitement, hearing the tread and march of great armies, and listening to the cries from the battle fields, or awaiting the news of severe battles to follow. Then the country was stirred; then the country was excited; but the great army of the Republic—that army which had consecrated itself to Constitutional liberty and the establishment of freedom—that noble band of patriots and warriors has performed the task assigned it, and nobly did they do their work. [Applause.] They disarmed traitors, dispersed the hostile bands, and destroyed the organized civil governments of the rebellion; and having taken the arms from the hands of traitors within our limits, the army of patriot warriors disappeared, and they are again patriotic citizens. Undistinguished they sit in the crowd, without epaulettes, without badges, without uniforms. [Applause.] They, as every body else, appeal to the ballot-box. [Applause.] They appeal to the regular, ordinary and peaceful agencies of this Government for the purpose of accomplishing the remainder of the work. [Applause.] The soldiers of our army, in common with all good men, never wish to see war again. [Applause.] But the soldiers from the army, as all good men, whilst wishing never to see war again, whilst they wish to see peace, they wish to see peace established upon principles permanent and sure—not a seeming peace. They wish peace established whose origin is in that truth in the bosom of God himself—that is, the principles of equal justice, equal rights, equal security to every human being within the jurisdiction of the United States. [Great Applause.]

The Southern men who have seen this great sin of slavery, which some said paradoxically, was the corner stone of Republican institutions, I say we Southern men who have seen the sin of slavery, do know, not only historically but we do know experimentally, that it must perish from the face of the earth. [Applause.] We are here, then, and the country feels it everywhere; we are here in the interests of this principle; all the country feels it; our adversaries feel it.

Think that since this rebellion in hostile array, since armed rebellion was put down, a convention has been held in this place, with which I could not act—with which you could not act. I was glad to see it meet. Why was it here? It was here in part because a great cry came up from the white men of the South, "my constitutional rights, my natural rights are denied me." A great cry came up from the black men of the South, "my constitutional rights, my natural rights are denied me." This was a great complaint—a complaint founded earnestly and made sincerely on both sides, and directly antagonistic—the one to the other. It is right that there should be these conventions. The convention of the 14th of August came up here because of that great cry; the Convention of to-day is here because of that great cry, and that is right. [Applause.] That is for the Convention to say. Upon that question, if upon none other, as Southern men speak out your minds [applause]; speak the truth as you feel [applause]; speak the truth as you know it [applause]; speak the truth as you feel for your country; speak the truth as you love permanent peace, and as you hope to see the foundation of this Government so that our children and our children's children shall enjoy a peace that we have not known. I tell you, unless you do this, there can be no peace. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I said that but a short time ago, a convention was held in this city. That convention, to my mind, did not do much, or, rather, omitted to do much that was good, but it was not wholly unmixed of good. That convention as I read its history, came here and simply recorded, and nothing more, in Quaker silence and abject submission—that convention recorded the commands of one man. [Applause.] That convention did what the loyal Congress of the United States refused to do. [Applause.] And if we ever have a Congress in these United States of America that does not resolutely and firmly refuse, as the present Congress has done merely to be the recording secretary of the tyrant of the White House, American liberty is gone forever. [Applause.] In my mind it is important that Congress should be commended in this particular, for that reason independently of all other merits of the question, and for the reason that they have thought for themselves; they have spoken for themselves; they have stood up against all sorts of influence for that which they believed and knew to be right.

Sorry for the dead silence, sorry for the want of thought and speech, that marked that Convention, and feeling, as I do, that posterity must condemn; still, as I said, its doings were not unmixed of good. Gentlemen, you all know that we have had in this country an old, defiant, proud and haughty party, quondam Democrats, quondam Copperheads. To my apprehension, the main characteristic of that party ever has been that it has been crusted all over with prejudice, keeping out the light of truth and the light of day. Among other prejudices for years, has been this, that slavery was a divine institution; that all the incidents of slavery were divine; that it was a sacred thing; that it should not be discussed and should not be spoken of. It was a household god. This was the creed, this was the conduct of this late defiant and proud party. Well, that party comes up here to the 14th of August Convention; that party, for the men of that party constituted a vast majority of that Convention. Now mark, gentlemen, that in one of the resolutions of that Convention, it is distinctly said that slavery is abolished and must never be re-established. [Applause.] I ask you, then, if this old Democratic party has not struck its colors and bowed in humble submission to Republican principles? [Applause.] There is some good in that. [Applause.] It marks an event in the progress of human freedom.

At the Convention held in Baltimore, in 1864, which nominated Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, it was announced that slavery should be extirpated, not abolished merely, extirpated, taken out of our institutions root and branch, body and soul, every lineament and every fibre of it. Mark, gentlemen, the difference between the two words, one to extirpate—not simply to cast off another limb of this horrible monster, but to take out not only slavery but all the incongruous, unrighteousness and unequal consequences and incidents that resulted from slavery. What are they? In the first place unequal representation. [Applause.] Does not slavery remain so long as there is a man, no matter what his color, so long as there is a man unrepresented in the Government. Does not slavery remain as long as you can, because of color, say to a man that he may not stand equal with his fellow man in your courts of justice? All these incidents, the great Republican party pledged themselves at Baltimore should be extirpated, and you Southern men, who were at the time as it were in the prison-house of the South, when this pledge came to you, it came as the sweetest and surest note you had ever heard. Let this be done; let this be done, and we will be content.

I call the attention of the Convention to the fact that every Southern State, North Carolina, I believe, excepted, has not of itself abolished slavery, but it is announced in its Constitution that slavery has been abolished by the military power of the United States. It ought not to be re-established now. I call the attention of the Convention to this peculiar language, because it struck me when used, and when I first saw it, and several Southern gentlemen here in Convention with me. It struck me as carefully selected and used with a purpose that it should never be said to them that they had assented to the abolition of slavery, and that upon that they would hereafter come when represented in Congress—come to the Government and demand compensation for their emancipated slaves. [Cries of "that's so."] It is not necessary for me to say before this Convention that they have no just right for compensation—[applause] none on earth. [Applause.] Let them pay back to the Government the vast debt they have incurred because of the treason and rebellion, and it will pay for their slaves. [Applause.] But independently of that, upon principle they are not entitled to payment. Then, gentlemen, this Convention ought to say to the people of this nation, if you wish to be secure and safe in this matter fix it down in the Constitution, where not either Congress nor any department of the Government can touch it, that emancipated slaves are never to be paid for. [Applause.] Those Southern people, when they assembled to make their State Constitutions, provided in their State Constitutions that their State rebel debt is not to be paid. Every southerner here knows with what reluctance they did it; that it required the positive command of the President and all the power of the government to exact it of them. This can be repealed by State action; they can by State action undo what they have done, and assume the payment of the debt which they have now, under coercion, refused. Write it down in the fundamental law of the land. Let the loyal people of this nation see that it is written down in the fundamental law of the land, that no moneys shall be paid out of the coffers of the people, North or South, for the effort to destroy the government. [Applause.]

Upon this subject I think, but upon the subject more particularly of equal and just representation, this Convention ought to speak out. These Southern men complain that their constitutional and national rights are infringed upon. If they complain fairly, say so. If they ask more than justice, deny it. They have no right to it. If they ask that the vote and power of a white man in South Carolina shall equal the vote and power of two white men in Pennsylvania, it is an injustice, and say so. [Applause.] If they ask less than justice, give them full measure. If they ask more than justice, deny it.

As to the disfranchisement of rebels and the enfranchisement of the black people, this subject also will come before this Convention—upon this subject, gentlemen of the Convention, all I have to say is, do nothing in anger; do nothing from hatred; do nothing from spite, or for revenge; but do that which justice, and right, and mercy, and love dictate. [Applause.] That which the unrighteous, that which the ungodly and bad man does from bad passions must perish from the face of the earth, whilst that which comes from love, from mercy, from justice, must be eternal. Let love for mankind, not for yourself, not for this man or that man, but for all men; not for this color, or that color, let love for all mankind, be your guide; let it dictate your every relation; let it be your motive. I tell you that such conduct will pour bitterer fire upon the heads and into the consciences of those opposed to you than all we can do from spite, all that we can do from ill will or any feeling of revenge. [Applause.]

Mr. Speed having concluded his address, Mr. Crane, of Louisiana, arose and said he held in his hand a communication from a citizen of Louisiana who had been elected to the Convention. He was a citizen of African descent, one of the noblest specimens of his race, who certainly enjoyed the confidence of the delegation. He asked that the letter be received. The letter was sent to the chair, but it was not read.

Generals Geary, Butler, Burnside and others were invited to the platform.

A discussion then took place on the following motion of Mr. George Sands, of Maryland:

Resolved, That the Convention now proceed to the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and an Address, to consist of two members from each State and the District of Columbia, to be selected by the respective State delegations, and that all resolutions and declarations of principles, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

General Hamilton moved to strike out the last clause of the resolution to refer resolutions without debate.

A lengthy discussion occurred pro and con, which ended with cries of "question, question." On the motion to strike out the words "without debate," the question was put, and the amendment was carried, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention urge the loyal men of the North to support the Congress of the United States in demanding of the Southern States the wise guarantees of the Constitutional amendments passed by Congress, and calls upon the patriotic of the loyal States to use every exertion to secure the ratification of the amendments in their States, and that as we believe the justice we mete out should insure our safety, in our opinion, there can be no permanent peace or security for the loyal men of the South without a return to negro suffrage.

Mr. Scafford, of Alabama, inquired if that resolution was in the form of instruction.

Mr. Thomas said the first part of the resolution met the unanimous approval of the Maryland delegation. The latter did not.

A delegate moved to strike out the word "negro" before suffrage, and insert the word "equal."

The Chair said the resolution had already been referred.

Mr. Thomas hoped it would be again brought before the Convention for discussion. He was as strong in the advocacy of Union principles as anybody, but he did not favor such firebrands as this.

These remarks gave rise to an exciting debate.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee. A number of resolutions were offered and referred.

At half past one o'clock the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—The Northern delegation were to have met this morning in Horticultural Hall, but the accommodations proving too small, it was resolved to have an open-air meeting in front of the League house. Governor Curtain presided.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of its Chairman, and in the meantime to attend the Southern Convention and cheer on its members.

The motion of Mr. Kelley to adjourn elicited much comment. Mr. Hexie, of N. J., submitted it was not right to come here and depart without expressing some opinions. The President was appealing to the people against Congress, and we should now, as representatives of the South, adopt a platform from the Report of the Congressional Committees on reconstruction, and fight it out on that line, if it took all Summer! [Cheers.] The President had dared to designate Congress as the "so-called Congress," and it was for them to stand by the Congress and that Committee. [Cheers.]

Mr. Scovel, of New Jersey, indorsed his colleague, and pledged his State to do her whole duty in the coming election.

Gov. Buckingham urged delay in passing resolutions.

Gov. Morton hoped the loyal men of both North and South would yet meet in one convention. If they went away without expressing the sense of the nation, the people would ask what they had come for.

Mr. Kelley argued that they were not a National Convention, not elected by any constituency, and should therefore not do the business they were sent to do [cheers] and honor Southern loyalists.

A motion was finally carried to adjourn. A crowd afterwards gathered around the Union League rooms, and Senator Wilson responded briefly.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, said he thanked God that the Southern Union sentiment could at last be heard. He believed that the men who had braved the storm of battle in defence of the flag, to be at least the equal of hardened rebels and unhung traitors and felons. [Applause.] He would disfranchise perjured rebels now and forever, so that the last trump should not summon them to the halls of Congress. [Cheers.] He would secure the progress. [Cheers.] He would secure the provision repudiating the rebel debt. Sustain "my policy," and you will have it to pay.

General Chamberlain, of Maine, said that State would speak next week in a way to warm their hearts.

Mr. Scovel, of New Jersey, said if spared till the 10th he would record his vote for the Constitutional Amendment; also that if Alexander G. Cattell should be the nominee of the caucus, he should have his (Scovel's) vote. He had been in the Democratic party nine years, had tried it drunk and tried it sober, and drunk or sober, there is nothing in it. They had met to-day to pick their flints for the campaign against two wings of the Democratic party, which had been defeated by Union armies for six years. [Laughter.] Both had been whipped, one by ballots, the other by bayonets. [Cheers.]

Calls were made for General Butler, who was not present. A meeting of the New York delegation, Gen. H. A. Walbridge in the chair, was held in the afternoon. Senator Chandler said there could be no doubt about the doctrine of total depravity. Look at Andrew Johnson and W. H. Seward. There would have been danger to the country but for the progress and speeches of the last eight or nine days, which must have satisfied the country what they are. [Laughter.] Whatever obstacle stands in the way of the nation's prosperity, will soon be removed by the people. Who is Andrew Johnson? Simply the Executive officer of the ship. He has no more right to send in suggestions to Congress than any of you. [The sentiment was received with three rousing cheers.] If Johnson does not execute the laws, he is a traitor and we will impeach him. [Cheers, delegates rising to their feet.] I see in large cities men of immense wealth supporting his policy. It is rebel policy to get control of the Government, and he is merely the tool of rebels. [Shouts of approval and cries of "That's true."] He was told by a Union man from Alabama that the successful candidate for Congress had pledged to pay the rebel debt or repudiate both and pay for the slaves. In any event, Mr. Chandler showed that even with the most virtuous Congress, the assumption of the rebel debt would be easy and probable, if Southern rebels were admitted, and further stated that he thought Andrew Johnson would help them to-morrow.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Segar, looking to the selection of a Senator who should succeed to the Presidency in view of the probable impeachment. Laid on the table.

Gov. Yates expressed amazement at the successor of the great and good Lincoln. He had betrayed the loyal millions who had elected him. Illinois would furnish five hundred thousand more troops to finish the great work they had begun. He thought no State had a right to deprive any man, American, Indian, African, and especially Irishmen, of his right to the franchise. He was for an Irish Republic, and against Maximilian, against Jeff. Davis, and Andrew Johnson, Wade Hampton and Vallandigham. The honest old Jackson Democrats, the Douglas and John Logan sort, the President has abandoned for the peace sneaks.

Theodore Tilton next spoke.

Jackson S. Smith, said he had been asked, by an army officer, why the President was like a harp struck by lightning? The answer was, because he was a blasted lyre. [Laughter.]

Col. Jack, of Brooklyn, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed to confer with the Southern Loyalists' Convention, upon the expediency of now holding a National Union Convention.

A resolution was received and referred, stigmatizing the removal of Union men from office and appointment of rebels thereto, on the principle of rotation in office, as a pretext for his treachery, and is a prostitution of official patronage for personal objects.

It calls upon the whole people to sustain Congress, and upon the Committee of Retrenchment to report a measure restricting the power of removal to cases of neglect and omission, determinable by an impartial tribune; also one denouncing Johnson's policy as absolutely treacherous.

Calvin Pepper, of Norfolk, offered the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That as it is the opinion of very many men, and patriotic men, including men of distinguished legal acquirements and attainments, that no State has legal power to disfranchise any portion of its citizens on account of color, it being anti-republican and in violation of that provision of the Constitution of the United States which guarantees a republican form of government to all the States; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of measures being taken to bring the question of constitutional rights and impartial suffrage up to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision.

Speeches were made also by Lieutenant Governor Bross, of Illinois, and Major Haggerty, of New York, after which the meeting adjourned.

The meeting of the Governors and ex Governors in the Loyal League House was private. Reporters were excluded. Enough of the proceedings, however, transpired to warrant the following account being published.

The questions discussed were, first, whether it was desirable that the Northern Convention should meet again; and, second, whether, if the Southern Convention adopted negro suffrage in their platform, it would be wise or polite to indorse it. The general expression of sentiment was in the negative of both these propositions, the Government generally taking the ground that while individually they were in favor of negro suffrage, the people of these States were not yet educated up to that point, and that therefore to avoid this difficult question, it was desirable that there should be no regular convocation of the Convention. It is understood that such is the course resolved upon.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Speech of Fred Douglass

At Union League Rooms, Philadelphia.

Tuesday Morning, September 4th.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—A meeting of the New York delegation was held this morning at the Union League Rooms. Speeches were made by Governors Yates and Curtin, Senator Chandler, and Fred. Douglas. The following is a full report of the remarks of the colored orator:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: This to me is certainly an unexpected call, and I feel myself almost entirely inadequate to respond to it. I have made many speeches on different occasions and before large assemblies in this country and in other countries, but I never appeared before any audience under circumstances that so entirely unfitted me for utterance, as that before which I appear to-day. I came here to this Convention for no display, no exhibition of myself. It would have been unworthy conduct for me—unworthy of those who sent me and unworthy of the race to which I belong, if I could be permitted to sit in silence in that grand procession and to sit in silence in that grand Convention now assembled in this city. What was my duty in that Convention? To be a man among men, for what? But since you have called me before you, I may try to say something concerning what I conceive to be the great issue to be made at the ballot-box by the American people. It is well that all sides should be heard in a crisis like this. One man may tell a great deal of truth; one race may tell a large amount of truth, but it takes all men, all classes, and all conditions in life to tell the whole truth. I have read recently the address adopted at a Convention in this city, not of us, or for us, or with us. I found many things in that address to which I could heartily assent, and to nothing could I assent more readily than to the powerful argument showing that there could be no taxation without representation [applause and laughter]. If that address had emanated from a colored Convention, I think I could have endorsed it every word. [Laughter.] It was only the knowledge of the motives which inspired it, that led me to reject it. The great vow of the American people is to limit universal principles. That has been the great error of the American people. To limit what is in its very nature illimitable; to circumscribe principles intended by the great Creator of the universe for the harmony of the universe. For instance, in that great document, which it is well to think of on occasions like this, the signers, each of whom, with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, all they had on earth, started out with the doctrine that all men—not black, not a white man—that all *men*, not an Englishman, not an Irishman, but that all *men* were created equal. That great doctrine was long limited and circumscribed. But in regard to this convention now sitting in this city, it is intended to make it a practical fact for this great country. [Applause.] Perhaps I am getting too broad, too comprehensive. [Cries of "no, no."] But I was at the great Southern Convention to-day and I take my license from Attorney General Speed. [Applause.] He gave us to understand that we were going to find out what was the truth, what we were to feel to be the truth, and at that Convention he proclaimed that at the ballot box they would make it a law of the land, that it would be crystalized into legislation.

You will pardon me for what I say on this occasion, if I bring in here with whom I have associated for the last twenty-five years—yes, the last fifty years—the negro. [Great laughter.] It would not be exactly fair for me to go away and not remember him. [Laughter.] I will say that I must do the poor negro some justice. I am here as his representative, as the representative of a multifarious constituency, [laughter] such perhaps as no other man in the Convention could represent. Now in the first place I represent the black race; [laughter] there is no mistaking the curling of my hair or the fullness of my nose. [Laughter.] Now in the next place I represent the whole race, [laughter] and there is no mistaking that either. The copperhead papers deny the credit of whatever talent I may have to the colored race, but ascribe it to the white race, to which they say I belong. [Laughter.] So, gentlemen, I speak for the black and white races combined, [laughter,] and so far as my own experience goes, from the peaceable manner in which the two races live in this organization, I do not believe there is any reason to apprehend that there will be a war of races. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, we have representatives here from the North and from the South. I am one of the representatives, and I rejoice to say that I can claim to represent not only the black and white races, but I also represent the North and the South. [Laughter.] I am a citizen of the State of Maryland, and credit has been given me for having in my veins the blood of one of her early Governors. It is not customary for a man to disclaim his ancestral origin; [laughter;] so then I represent the State of Maryland. [Laughter.] Well, sir, it was twenty-eight years ago yesterday since I appeared in the streets of Philadelphia in a hurry. [Laughter.] I had neither a local habitation nor a name, and I was in pursuit of both. I do not consider that there was any disgrace attaching to that, though it is true I came here rather unceremoniously. I was unable to part from home in that circumlocutionary manner which good manners prescribe. I came here without bidding my master good-bye. [Laughter.] I ought to have done so, may be, but if I had he would not have let me go. [Laughter.] For that reason I did not tell him anything about it. [Laughter.]

Now, for my real character here. I am going to speak of the claims of the negro. Some things have been settled by the war, some things which concern my race. One of the things settled is this, that the negro will fight. [Applause.] We have been accustomed to regard him as a natural born Christian, so well born that he had no need to be born again. [Laughter.] He could be smitten on one cheek and then he could turn the other also, but the late war has decided that he will fight. [Applause.] I always knew that he would fight, or I thought I knew it. It has now been demonstrated that he is not only a natural born Christian, but a philosopher and a thinker. [Applause.] The reason he never fought before is that he has never had a reasonable prospect of whipping anybody, but as soon as he had the slightest shadow of hope he laid bare his breast to the storm of war, and he fought as well as the best troops we had marshalled against the enemy. And this thing is settled. It is settled that he is a prominent part of the American people—that he is here, and that no scheme of colonization can be adopted by which the race can be entirely eradicated from the land. He is here. I know that certain ethnological statesmen predict his disappearance from the republic—that he will die out like the Indian. They forget an important fact that the simile lacks similarity—that it lacks any resemblance characteristic of civilized man. How does the case stand? The Indian refuses our civilization, rejects it—looks upon our towns, and cities, and villages, and steamboats, and railroads with disdain. He sees the ploughshare tossing up the bones of his forefathers and curses it. He retreats everywhere the progress of civilization. He retires before it, from the Atlantic to the Lakes, and from the Lakes to the great river, and disappears behind the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. While he roams he despises civilization, abhors our customs and our fashions, and refuses to adopt them. The negro accepts them and rejoices in them. He accepts our religion; he receives willingly our notions of Government, he incorporates himself into our civilization. More unlike you the Indian in form and feature, he appropriates like you all the elements that go to make up a civilized man. Against him there are prejudices; against the Indian there are none. The negro dwells among you while the Indian rejects your society. He has been among you for two hundred and fifty years, in the same latitude, longitude and altitude. It was said by Daniel O'Connell that the history of the Indian might be traced like a wounded man through the crowd by the blood. I can make the same statement concerning the negro. For two hundred fifty years they have been subjected to the exterminating influences of slavery, yet under all these malign influences they have given an Uncle Tom and Robert Small.

Mr. Douglass then spoke of the negro as useful to the people North and South, willing to work for his living. In conclusion, he said there were four or five millions of blacks on this continent, and the question was whether they should be made a blessing or a curse—a blessing to themselves and to us, and a blessing to the whole country, or a curse to themselves and a curse to the whole country. Statesmanship has but one answer to give, and it has fallen from the lips of the eloquent Senator Yates. [Applause]. Philanthrophy has but one answer, and it is given out from a thousand platforms and precepts this very day. It is this; The theory of a complete incorporation of the whole black element into the American body politic. Anything less than this will prove an utter fallacy, in my judgment. You want me to speak my honest sentiments. [Cries of yes, yes.] We ask a right to all the different boxes—to the witness box, the jury box and the ballot box. [Applause.] I tell you we want that box, for all in that box are secure. We ought to ask for that, and any body denied it is in a bad box, certainly. [Laughter.] I ask it because the negro is a man, and we have recently become aware that a great revolution is going on in the United States, and it is for manhood suffrage, and the same argument by which you urge the right of men to vote can be urged in its full strength for the right of a man to vote regardless of his color. We want it not only because we are men, but because we are here in this country a part of it. In a monarchial, aristocratic or autocratic government the burden is distributed among a vast number, which leaves but a small portion to be borne by the individual, and besides the masses of men in all countries can take care of themselves. Whenever they move, thrones, dominions, principalities and powers have to give way. When they move crowns and coronets are rent. When they move they must be respected.

We hear from Downing street that the good people of old England assembled in Hyde Park to assert their right to suffrage. They were not black people, but white men, Englishmen, and as the people they rose in their might. When the Government did not wish to permit this meeting they rose and declared that they would meet, and they did meet. Downing street turned pale, as well it might, for it would have cost the privileged classes of old England dearly had they persisted in denying the right of assemblage to the people. I go for this right, because the theory of our Government is a Democratic theory; because our Government is based upon the idea of universal suffrage. It knows not—it should not know—either country, or manner, or color, Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, nation, countries, tongues, or people, and it should not deny the right to vote, especially to a class for a peculiar complexion.

And I have another argument. It is this, that the black man has deserved it. I do not say that the black man fought better in the last great war than the white man. I do not mean to say that you could not alone have put down the rebellion. I believe you could. The white people were of sufficient bravery and strength to cope successfully with this rebellion, to put down the slave masters in the South, and secure their hirelings. But this I do say that while I do not say that you could not do it alone, I do say that we helped you put it down. [Applause.] Gentlemen, let not that fact be forgotten. We have deserved the right of suffrage, for we were your friends during the whole war when you scarcely knew who were your enemies or who were your friends. Who succored your poor prisoners when escaping from Castle Thunder, Andersonville and Belle Isle? They hated and feared the sight of the face of a white man, and eagerly sought the company of a black man. [Applause.] All I ask you, all the negro race ask you, is to declare them the right to live, to sue and be sued, as some reward for their sacrifices in the war, for many a negro has fallen in the battle. [Great applause.]

Even while I say that we deserve the right of suffrage, even while I plead for my race, you must remember that you may want us again. [Laughter.] [A voice—"What do you think of Beecher?"] [Laughter.]

Mr. Douglass—I have been asked that question if once a thousand times, and I have never been able to answer the matter satisfactorily to myself, but I will tell you a story: One evening Mr. Beecher was taking tea with a very pert and very flippant lady, who said to him, "Mr. Beecher, can you tell us in what condition Saul was when he was rapt up to the third heaven?" "Mr. Beecher, with that suave manner of his, replied: "Madame, if Saul did not know himself, I don't see how I can know!" Beecher does not know himself, I don't see how I can know. [Applause.]

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

Speech of Horace Maynard of Tennessee.

What the North Can Do for the South.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1866.

It was the intention last evening to have quite a display of oratory and torch lights in different parts of the city. A heavy rain storm, however, prevented this part of the programme from being carried out.

Horace Maynard made a speech at National Hall. He said that the welfare of the nation is in imminent peril and the coming elections will settle the policy of the nation, not only for the present, but for long years to come. The life of the nation has been decreed by more than five hundred battle-fields, and the question whether our flag is to wave triumphantly has been settled. The question to be settled now is, who is to administer the affairs of the nation, whether the men who have saved the nation or its enemies. Shall the "Boys in Blue" carry our flag, or those in gray who attempted to trail it in the dust? Men forget the three hundred thousand graves of our slain, and the hundred glorious battle-fields of the war. They forget the widows and orphans scattered throughout the land. They forget those abominable prison houses of treason, Andersonville, Libby Prison, &c. They forget the mighty struggle that we have passed through, and the people of the South would have us forget that they were the guilty authors of all their sorrows. They forget it, but we do not. [Cheers]. There are some things it is a sin to forget. Can we ever forget the gibes, sarcasm and sneers cast day by day and year by year against our gallant defenders in their efforts to overthrow the cohorts of treason? Never! never! [Applause.] Let us teach the young as they grow up, what a wicked thing it is for a man to be a traitor to his country, and the odium which should rest upon the man that deserted his flag in the hour of his country's peril. [Applause] Let it be known that treason against twenty-five millions of sovereigns is more terrible than treason against one sovereign. A high dignitary of the country uttered a solemn truth when he said, "That treason must be made odious," and though some of us may have been disappointed that this sentiment has not been carried out, it is with you, gentlemen, to make it good. [Applause]. He said Jefferson Davis was a traitor, and deserved the doom of a traitor. [Cheers]. But Jefferson Drvis unaided would been contemptible, but those that made him powerful are not all in the South, and it was the duty of those present to hunt out those at the North who aided the rebellion. He said that he had been asked since his arrival in this city, "what can the men of the North do for you of the South?" and his reply was, "Carry the Fall elections, and send to Congress Union men who will stand firm to the interest of Union people in all sections of the country."

Mr. Maynard then referred to the Union men of the South, and said that the people of the North could easily talk of conciliating the rebels, and afford to be magnanimous, and to meet them in wigwams and march Massachusetts and South Carolina, side by side, the lamb inside of the leopard; but for the people of the South who have had sterner experience, in this regard, they hoped to be secured from a repetition of what they had already suffered so much from.

Mr. Maynard was followed by Col. Stokes, of Tennessee. Speeches were made at the Union League Rooms by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and one or two others.

Gen. Grant Deserts.

On the arrival of the President at Cleveland, General Grant, with one of his staff, immediately repaired to the steamboat for Detroit, where he promised to rejoin the party. At Niagara Falls he showed symptoms of having already had enough of the show.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Extensive preparations are being made in St. Louis for the reception of President Johnson on Saturday.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 25th, arrived yesterday. Her news was anticipated by the cable.

A dispatch was received by the Associated Press, in New York, from the Great Eastern, in mid-ocean, yesterday, saying:

"We have just received telegrams from London, saying there is a serious outbreak in Canada. Please advise me accurately by cable via Hearts's Content and Valentia, in regard to the same. We expect to arrive at Heart's Content on Saturday next. All going on well.
(Signed,) CYRUS W. FIELD."

Commodore Lawrence Rousseau, formerly of the United States Navy, and later in the rebel navy, died in New Orleans yesterday, aged 76 years.

The Vermont State Fair commenced at Brattleboro yesterday. The display of cattle, horses and sheep is large.

A fire insurance company, with a capital of $100,000 is about to be organized at Titusville, Pa. This action is owing to the unwillingness of old companies to take any further risks in that fiery locality.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

National Union Executive Committee.

Mr. J. J. Combs Resigns Therefrom.

Internal Revenue Receipts Yesterday, $1,817,495.

Improved Condition of Virginia Freedmen.

The New Orleans Massacre.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1866.

Resigned His Membership.

The *Intelligencer* of to-day publishes a letter from Mr. J. J. Coombs, member of the National Union Republican Committee from this District, whose name headed the signers of the call for the meeting of that Committee at Philadelphia, yesterday, resigning his position as a member. Mr. Coombs says that, although he has acted with the Republican party since its organization in 1856, and does not wish now to be regarded as a seceder from it, yet he is not in sympathy with the majority of the party. The political upheaval, consequent upon the difficulty between the President and Congress, appears to have unsettled Mr. Coombs, and he don't seem to know exactly on which side he does belong.

Again Postponed.

The August statement of the public debt, which was to have appeared to-day, was again unavoidably postponed in consequence of important data not having been obtained, but it is certainly promised for to-morrow.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal to-day were $1,817,495.

Gone to Cape May.

Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, left for Cape May this evening, on a brief respite from official duties.

A Dull City.

The absence of the leading Republicans, who are all at Philadelphia in attendance on the Convention, increases the before excessive dullness which prevails here.

Virginia Freedmen.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Fairfax county, Virginia, reports that the affairs of the freedmen are progressing favorably in the country, and that eight schools have been established which are well attended, and which cannot but be instrumentalities of great benefit to the children of the freedmen. The feeling between the whites and blacks is reported as amicable, and no obstacles in the way of the operation of the Bureau has been presented.

The Public Lands.

About 3,150 acres of the public lands were disposed of at the Land Office at Menosha, Wisconsin, during the past month, as follows: With Agricultural College scrip, 1,226 acres; under the homestead law, 1,289 acres, and the remainder with military warrants.

The New Orleans Riot.

A report has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from General Baird, who is Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana, in regard to the New Orleans riot. It is circumstantial and voluminous, and confirms previous reports on the subject, made by General Sheridan and himself.

TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL.

Pendleton Nominated for Congress in Ohio—Gen. Butler's Platform—Address to Missouri Union Men—Michigan Union State Convention, &c., &c.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—The Democrats and Johnson men, in convention to-day, nominated George H. Pendleton for Congress in the First District, and Theodore Cook in the Second District. Mr. Pendleton, in accepting the nomination, approved of the action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, and said the result of the war had decided the doctrine of secession, and the Southern people, by the action of their State conventions, and by the unanimous declaration of their delegates at Philadelphia, have abandoned it as a rule of political action and the basis of political organization. The institution of slavery was also involved in the conflict of arms, and it too, under the action of the Southern States, had passed away forever. He advocated the absolute restoration of the Union upon no other conditions than those prescribed by the Constitution, and for the immediate admission of Southern States to their right of representation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, September 4.—Several hundred leading Republicans in the Fifth District, have presented a written request to General B. F. Butler to accept a nomination for Congress. The General consents and says: "The political opinions upon which I shall act have been very recently declared, so that it can hardly be necessary to recapitulate them here. They may be summed in a few words: 'To all men justice, equality of rights and equality of protection under the law.' That is the Government of loyal and not of disloyal men—wherever these, to me, axioms of political truth may lead, I shall follow."

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—The Radical State Executive Committee has issued an address to the Union men of Missouri, and all friends of law and order, strongly urging them to unite for the maintenance of the law, and the suppression of attempts, from whatever source, to subvert the Government, and inaugurate a second civil war, which is apprehended in consequence of recent incendiary publications in the opposition papers, calling upon their party friends to organize, arm and prepare themselves for war. The address says the pretext for these appeals is founded upon the fact that Governor Fletcher recently ordered half a dozen companies of militia into service at the urgent request of the Sheriffs of counties, in which the troops were stationed for the protection of the lives and property of Union men against the lawless acts of rebel guerrillas and other outlaws.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—The Conservatives of the Eighth Congressional District, unanimously nominated John M. Glover for Congress.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, September 4.—F. C. Beaman was renominated by the Republicans of the First Congressional District.

The National Union State Convention was held here to day, and put a State ticket in the field, headed by Gen. A. S. Milliken for Governor.

THE FIRST GUN.

Union Victory in Vermont—Gain on the Majority of Last Year.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 4.—The annual election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and Members of the Legislature, in this State, took place. The Republicans voted for Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, for Governor, and the Democrats for Chas. N. Davenport, of Whittingham. We have secured this evening returns from about thirty towns, embracing about one-third of the vote in the State. The ballot stands thus far—Dillingham 5,140; Davenport, 1,895. The same towns last year gave Dillingham 4,653, and Davenport 1,859. This vote indicates a gain to the Republican majority in the State over that of last year of of about 500. Of the towns heard from on the Governor's vote, all report Republican members of the Legislature but two. The Senate will, as usual be unanimously Republican. In the Third Congressional District, where a hard fight had been going on between the rival Republican candidates for Congress, there is no choice. As far as heard from, the two candidates, Hon. Portus Baxter and Hon. R. H. Hoyt, are about even. In the other two districts the Republican nominees are elected by handsome majorities.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, September 4, 6 P. M.—Five cases but no deaths from cholera, are reported this morning.

Five cases of cholera are reported in Brooklyn to-day, but no deaths.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Five new cases of cholera were reported in this city yesterday. During the past two days thirteen deaths were reported. The warm weather of the past few days was said to have been the cause of the increase. The mortuary report showed six hundred and forty-four deaths as having occurred during the past week. The number of deaths from cholera was forty-four, of which only twenty-four occurred in the city proper. The weekly mortality bill for Brooklyn shows a great falling off in the number of deaths, the aggregate for the week being two hundred and fifty five.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—Cholera has nearly disappeared from the city, only thirteen deaths having occurred since Saturday.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—The deaths from cholera, Saturday, were fifty.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, September 4.

THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

The schism of the National Republican Committee continues to attract attention. It is understood that the Chairman of the Committee has about twenty thousand dollars in his hands, which he proposes to surrender when released in a regular and valid manner.

EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

A Paris letter writer says the Empress Carlotta having been successful in her visit to Napoleon, has been advised to visit the United States for the purpose of bringing her great diplomatic talent to bear at Washington.

An Ottawa dispatch says: Great indignation is manifested here again among the Canadians at the recent escape of Head Center Murphy and his confederates. It is asked what use there is in keeping the other Fenians in prison any longer, now that the leaders have escaped. Arms and munitions of war are being smuggled into the provinces by the Fenians. Considerable discontentment still prevails among the militia, and it is said that (except those under orders) no more troops will be dispatched from England.

BY THE CABLE.

Bismarck on the Situation.

PETITION FROM SCHLESWIG REFUSED.

Expiration of Armistice Between Saxony and Prussia.

The Indemnity Bill Passed

PRUSSIA.

The Government and the Deputies.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Bismarck said that the views of the Government and the Deputies were not so much opposed as they appeared to be, even on the question of internal reform, but the most important task now was the foreign policy of Prussia.

Petition from Schleswig Refused.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Count Bismarck has refused to receive a deputation from North Schleswig, who desired to present a petition for the restoration of their Government to Denmark.

Hostilities between Saxony and Prussia Possible.

The armistice between Saxony and Prussia has expired by limitation. Peace is yet unsettled between these two countries, and hostilities, it is thought, may possibly occur.

The Indemnity Bill Passed.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Government Indemnity bill by a large majority.

Treaty with Darmstadt Concluded.

BERLIN, Tuesday, September 4.—The treaty of peace between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt was concluded yesterday.

The King to Visit Holstein.

It is said that King William of Prussia will visit Holstein.

RUSSIA.

Town Captured and Retaken.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—Seven thousand Circassians captured the town of Lukrum Kalkully on the 28th of August. The Russians received reinforcements, retook the town and repulsed several attempts to recapture it. The latest news states that the insurgents are willing to submit.

Movements of the American Embassy.

MOSCOW, September 1.—The United States Embassy have gone to Novagorod. An invitation to visit the cities on the Caspian Sea was declined.

TURKEY.

Triumphal Entry of the Hospodar at Jassy.

JASSY, August 31.—The Hospodar has made triumphant entry into Jassy. He was met on the way by overtures from the inhabitants.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Judgment of Spanish Prizes.

The differences between Chili and Uraguay in regard to the judgment of Spanish prizes in Uraguayan ports has been reconciled.

Emigration Invited.

A strong effort is making to invite emigration, a plat of eighty acres being granted to each family, and exemption from taxation for five years.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, September 4, noon.—Consols opened 89½ for money. United States 5-20s, 73¼; Erie Railroad, 47; Illinois Central 79½.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, September 4.—Consols closed at 89½ for money. American Securities—The following are the closing quotations: United States 5-20s, 72¾; Erie, 46½; Illinois Central, 79¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 4, noon.—Cotton opens dull. Sales are estimated for the day at 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, September 4.—The cotton market is dull and prices have declined a quarter of a penny per pound. Sales to-day were 5,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 13d.

Breadstuff market generally firmer; Western mixed corn is quoted at 26s 6d.

Provision market unchanged. Tallow market firm.

GREAT FIRE ON DENNIS' RUN.

Twenty-five Wells and Five Thousand Barrels of Oil Destroyed—Loss Upwards of $100,000.

The most extensive and disastrous fire that ever occurred in the Tidioute oil region took place Saturday morning, on Dennis' Run. It originated at the Rising Sun well, about four o'clock, on the tract belonging to the New York and Allegheny Oil Company, and quickly communicated to all the adjacent wells on the same property, resulting in the destruction of twenty-five wells, together with three tanks, engine houses and derricks. Between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, and the loss is considerably over $100,000. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by a remarkably heavy fog, which prevented the gas from rising, and finally caused an ignition from the furnace of the Rising Sun. The Tidioute *Chronicle* extra gives the list of the property destroyed, as follows:

Rising Sun, engine house, derrick, tanks, etc., burned; Slocum, tanks burned and otherwise slightly damaged; Kearney, everything destroyed; Onondaga 1st and 2d, everything destroyed; Keep, everything destroyed; Storrow No. 1, everything destroyed; Premium, everything destroyed; Porter, everything destroyed; Purolenm, 1st and 2d, everything destroyed; Lake Erie, everything destroyed; Clark, everything destroyed; McNair, tank burned.

The above are all on the lands of the New York and Allegheny Oil Company, and comprise every well situated on the bottom lands of their tract; the following are on the lands of the Tidioute and Warren Oil Company, and likewise include all the their not on the sidehills:

Henderson, nothing saved; Geneseo, engine house and tools burned; Mosher, tanks saved—nothing else; Biggs, derrick and tanks burned, engine house burned; Buckeye, tanks burned; Babcock, all saved except the barreling platform; Mckeel, No. 2, everything destroyed; Boardman, saved; Keystone, saved; Gibson, engine, house, tanks, etc., destroyed, derrick standing; Barker, nothing saved; Company, nothing saved; Empire State, saved; Pilgrim, charred; Mckeel, No. 1, saved; Shaw, saved; Cincinnati, saved; Neill, the engine house at this well took fire, and holes were burned through it in several places; the engineer removed the safety valve, and letting out the steam, closed the doors and left—the steam was too much for the fire, and the fire went out. In addition to the above, the New York and Allegheny Company lost a large receiving tank, containing about six hundred barrels of oil, and seven smaller tanks containing about seven hundred barrels.

The President's Tour.

The President reached Cleveland Monday evening. After the supper at the Kennard House, he spoke from the balcony. In the course of his address he was repeatedly interrupted, and considerable temper and bad taste were shown by him. The party left Cleveland at 9:30 A. M. Tuesday. A committee from Zanesville called upon the President and invited him to visit that place on his return. It is thought he will do so.

At the various towns and villages on the route the usual demonstrations were made, the President as heretofore leaving the Constitution, the Union and the flag in the hands of the people, etc. The excursionists reached Toledo at 2 P. M., and were welcomed in a short speech by Judge Potter. President Johnson and Secretary Seward made short speeches.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says: The mass meeting of soldiers and sailors which was held last evening in Union Square, for the purpose of adopting resolutions in favor of the Philadelphia platform and the policy of President Johnson, was largely attended. There was a fine display of fireworks during the proceedings. The meeting was addressed by Gen. W. G. Hillyer, and other speakers.

A Cincinnati dispatch says, the storm Saturday and Sunday nights did considerable damage throughout this section. Deer creek and Mill creek valleys were completely inundated. Elk river bridge, on the Hamilton and Dayton railroad, was carried away; also two bridges on the Easton and Hamilton railroad.

Advices from Buenos Ayres and the seat of war in Paraguay, dated 14th of July, say the situation is one of masterly inactivity. The allies are encamped in a deep morass, in convenient reach of the Paraguayan guns, which play upon them at pleasure. The camp cannot be moved until more horses are obtained, and an order has been issued to seize seven thousand among those owned by the citizens. The Paraguayans in the meantime had placed eight guns in position to play upon the allied camp.

We learn that Hon. Samuel Galloway has preferred a charge of slander against Rev. Wm. Ferguson, of Washington, Ohio, for correspondence which appeared in the Columbus *Statesman* during the last meeting of the General Assembly. The Presbytery of Zanesville met yesterday, and it is understood the matter will be investigated.

THE CAMPAIGN

Kittanning Aroused—Grand Mass Union Republican Meeting at the County Seat of Armstrong County—Spirited Resolutions and Stirring Speeches—Ineffectual Attempts of the Copperheads to Disturb the Meeting—Geary and Williams the People's Choice—Speeches of Prof. Leo Miller, Hon. Thomas Williams, and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, &c., &c.

In pursuance of a call issued by the Union Republican Executive Committee, (J. A. Colwell, Esq., Chairman,) of Armstrong county, a grand mass meeting of the Union Republicans of that county, and especially of its gallant soldiers, and all who favor the election of General Geary, was held at Kittaning yesterday afternoon. The village was crowded with visitors from different parts of the county, and among them was a large body of soldiers who were enthusiastic over General Geary's nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. The headquarters was at the Reynolds House, in front of which the meeting was held, and where the guests of the Executive Committee were handsomely entertained.

THE SOLDIERS' MEETING.

At noon the soldiers were marched to the City Hall, where Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of Allegheny county, addressed them, briefly, on the public issues of the day. The names of General Geary and Congressman Williams were received with loud cheering, and a good deal of enthusiasm prevailed during the short time they were together.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At one o'clock P. M., the grand mass meeting was organized. E. Buffington, Esq., called the meeting to order and nominated the following gentleman for officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—Darwin Phelps, Esq.

Vice Presidents—J. Smith Bole, Stephen Forrester, Capt Jos C Smith, Col Wm F Ramberger, Capt James Adams, Benjamin S Bawser, J W Norris, William C Buren, Wm Crawford, Esq, Archibald Glenn, Esq, Samuel Ferguson, Lieut Porter Marshall, Thos W Marshall, Esq, Wm Burns, Michael Murphy, Jas Galbraith, Capt Geo Williams, Emanuel Ecker, Jackson Beffick, Joshua Anderson, Jos McCracken, Henry K McKallip, Capt R D Elwood, Col Samuel Jackson, Capt Jas Jordan, Samuel Mowrey, Geo W Dixon.

Secretaries—Robert W. Smith and A. G. Henry.

On taking the chair, President Phelps acknowledged in appropriate terms his selection to preside over the meeting.

SPEECH OF PROFESSOR LEO MILLER.

Professor Leo Miller, of Rochester, New York, author of the popular war pamphlet, entitled "The Great Conflict, or Cause and Cure of Secession," was then introduced. After the cheers which greeted him had subsided, he said that he felt somewhat embarrassed at being compelled to address the soldiers who had brought the late war to a successful termination. He had not been a soldier, although he gave liberally of his time and talents towards keeping the ranks full, and was now, as he always had been a friend to the "boys in blue." He was not a politician, but an educator, and he spoke of the institutions of learning now so thoroughly scattered over the whole country, as forming in themselves the nurseries of our future rulers and legislators. President Johnson thought that he could make an impression upon the country, and especially upon the soldiers, by his speeches, but then he had left out the fact, or at least he did not seem to recognize it, that the soldiers of our Northern armies were not only brave but intelligent men, who read and think for themselves, and who will not be deceived by the sophistry of an apostate President. [Cheers.] They were, too, becoming more and more grounded in the principles which underlie our republican government, and to-day they stood like a united phalanx in the front of the grand army of the friends of human freedom. Prof. Miller briefly alluded to the important advantages of education, especially in this country. Its benefits were to be seen on every hand. The permanency and well being of our institutions depended upon the intelligence of our people. Patriotism and learning go hand in hand. Wherever intelligent people existed there was good government and freedom; there, too, the principles of true republicanism predominated and the sentiment of human freedom always found a hearty support. But in every locality where vice and crime had made its mark; where the purlieus of iniquity existed, there the modern stripe of Democracy was always sure to be found. He related an anecdote about a father who had several sons, and all of them, except the youngest, were ignorant fellows, but sound on the political faith of their father, who was a model Democrat of the strongest kind. The youngest boy, being the pet, was educated with great care, and returned from college about the time of an election in which party strife ran very high. The old man was interrogated as to how his boys voted. He replied with a good deal of earnestness that they all voted the same as he did," except that rascally youngest one for whom he had done so much. He came fresh from the college and voted a clean Republican ticket, and he couldn't account for it, nohow." [Cheers and laughter.] Education was always on the side of morality, religion and liberty. Nine tenths of the young men of the present day were educating themselves up to the true standard in the matter of our political interests, and were sustaining the party which had saved the Union. In all our choicest literature the sentiment of a lofty ennobling liberty constituted its chief beauty. There were two opposing elements in the civil strife which had well nigh destroyed our national life, by plunging the country into all the horrors of war. Two hundred and forty-six years ago, two vessels might have been seen crossing the broad waters of the Atlantic, but each was freighted with human beings whose advent in this land laid the foundation of good and evil, respectively, to the subsequent government of the United States. The "May Flower" was wafted hither by the breeze of liberty and civilization, and when it landed its little handful of brave hearts and noble women upon the shores at Plymouth, they at once gave birth to that immortal sentiment, which recognized the fact that all men are born free and equal, and which was afterward reiterated in the Declaration of Independence, and with this for the basis, there had grown up in this land a spirit of loyalty to free constitutional government, which the world could not shake nor destroy. The other vessel was an old Dutch lugger, with thirty negro slaves on board. She came from the coast of Africa, and sailed up the James river to a convenient point, where she landed these blacks among a set of broken down chivalric cavaliers, who seized the opportunity to plant upon the then virgin soil of the nation, the seeds of caste and tyranny. But the Pilgrims had sown some good seed, and it took deep root, and its fruits were soon apparent, and naturally enough those fruits were the opposite to that which sprung from the seeds of slavery. They grew side by side, but there was no affinity between them, and when the Union of these States was formed, our fathers hesitated a long time before they yielded to this "chivalric" interloper in the South, a share in the exercise of our governmental affairs. But these opposite principles of freedom and slavery—democracy and aristocracy—grew apace, until they touched and then came the great conflict between free and slave labor, rebellion had been successfully put down, thanks to the gallant sons of the North, but something yet remained to be settled. We had to see to it that the seeds of aristocracy sown in the soil of our country, so long ago, were rooted out and destroyed forever. What was proposed in order to do this? Two political parties presented themselves before the country. One of these is in favor of reinstating the South and securing to it the restoration of its aristocratic institutions and the further extension of its tyrannical principles. But the other and opposing party—the party to which the whole nation looks to have its life preserved and its glory perpetuated—demand a substantial evidence of the South's contrition for the woes and burdens it has brought upon the country by rebelling against the National authority, before it shall be received again into the bond of Union. The Republican party had been often charged with pursuing the South in a spirit of hate and vengeance. This was gratuitous on the part of those who made it. The facts do not warrant the assertion. But what say the Southern rebels? Governor Orr, of South Carolina, declared the other day that the terms of readmission proposed by Congress were too humiliating for any true Southerner to accept. What was the nature of these terms. Was it true that they are harsh. They did not ask that the leaders of the rebellion should be banished, nor disfranchised, nor that there should be universal suffrage in the South. The whole plan of reconstruction was embodied in the four amendments to the Constitution proposed by the present Congress. These simply demanded that the National debt shall be paid to the uttermost farthing, and the rebel debt ignored and repudiated. [Cheers.] The second amendment proposed that the civil rights of all persons born or naturalized in the United States, shall be maintained. The third amendment proposed that those rebels who once held office under this Government should never enjoy that privilege again except by consent of two-thirds of Congress, and lastly that the loyal voters in the North shall enjoy the exercise of an equal voice with the South in the election of our chief ruler and the National Congress. This summed up all that was required by the Union Republican party. Was there anything unjust or harsh in these proposed amendments? [Cries of "No," "no," "no."] Tennessee had accepted them and was back in the Union and her representatives occupied their seats in Congress, [cheers], and when the balance of the Southern States shall have accepted them, they, too, would be cordially re-admitted.

Prof. Miller then entered upon a more detailed examination of the features of the Constitutional amendments, and the results which will accrue from them. The Government was in duty bound to pay its National debt. Its honor was staked upon it, but the design of the Democratic party and its few new adherents, was such that there is danger of that debt being repudiated, or at least, that the rebel debt will be consolidated with it, if they succeed this fall at the polls. Were the people of Armstrong county, who had an equal voice in the affairs of the nation, with that of every other county and State—were they prepared to submit to such a mortifying and disgraceful act? [Cries of "Never," "No."] The rebel bonds were in the English market, to the extent of millions of dollars worth. One of the first fruits of the Johnson Convention at Philadelphia was to bring them into the market at an advanced price. The English capitalists who hold these rebel bonds expect to have them redeemed, and the London *Times* encourages them in it when it compliments Mr. Johnson and endorses the action of his recent Convention. But all the disgrace and trouble that might arise from the recognition of the rebel debt may be obviated by putting a clause in the Constitution forbidding the payment of that rebel debt. The civil rights amendment simply defends the citizen and defines his rights. It does not secure the elective franchise to him. This is left to the States to decide. Though President Lincoln emancipated 4,000,000 of the blacks in the South, and three-fourths of the States have ratified the amendment abolishing slavery, yet the condition of the blacks in the South was deplorable without the aid of the Government. They are standing between two fires—their late masters and that element known as the "poor white trash of the South." Could we be insensible to the obligation we owe the negro—could we ignore and forget his services in the cause of the Union? How many of our friends are at home and happy to-day because of his fidelity. [At this point, a man in the crowd, named Joseph Clark, interrupted Prof. Miller, by asking a number of irrelevant questions. The latter was fully equal to the occasion and replied in a telling manner, which aroused considerable laughter at the expense of Mr. Clark.] The amendment which proposed that the three fifths clause in the Constitution should be amended so as to equalize representation in the North and South was just and must be adopted.

Finally, it was proposed that traitors who have held office under the Government shall not do so again, except by Congressional consent. This was a safe precaution, and the circumstances of the case fully warranted its adoption. Now, too, was the proper time to adopt these amendments. He said this on the authority of Mr. Johnson, who iterated the same thing in his Nashville speech, accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, in which he showed that the Constitution ought to be amended. The Constitution was made for the people, and was intended to be altered when circumstances required it.

In conclusion, he said, that the Democratic party had an ancient record of which it might well be proud, but it had basely be rayed the time honored principles of Jefferson, and Jackson. Democracy meant equal rights and universal brotherhood. But the apostate Democracy of the present day ignored this. Let them go down to the infamy they deserve. He counselled his auditors to be strong in the true democratic faith and to uphold the Union and the Constitution at every hazard. After a brief review of the opposition which the Democratic party has given to every measure designed to benefit the country, he closed his address by referral to General Custer's testimony before the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, and then returned amidst loud cheers. As he passed from the stand he was presented with a beautiful bouquet by a young lady the daughter of a prominent citizen of Kittanning.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

R. W. Smith, Esq., of the *Free Press*, then presented the following preamble and resolutions which were enthusiastically adopted:

WHEREAS, The best interests of the mass of the people in all portions of our country require that the legitimate results of the triumph of our arms over organized treason and rebellion, should be duly realized by the incorporation, in good faith, of the principles of justice and equity into the organic law of those States whose citizens, by their overt acts of treason and rebellion, both in their individual and State capacities, took their respective states out of "their practical relations to the Union." Whereas, those States, when restored to their practical relations to the loyal States, should not have sixty per cent more power in Congress and the Electoral College than the loyal States would in proportion to the white population North and South; whereas, perjured rebels should be excluded by organic law from holding any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State, until two-thirds of the people of the United States, by their Senators and Representatives in Congress, shall remove their disability; whereas, the National debt incurred by the Government of the United States in maintaining its integrity, should be held sacred and ultimately paid; whereas, no portion of the people of the United States should be burdened with the payment of the rebel war debt wickedly created in the unhallowed attempt to overthrow our Government and sunder the Union; whereas, all persons born within the United States should be made secure in their just and equitable rights of citizenship; and, whereas, permanent peace, harmony, prosperity, cannot, according to overwhelming, saddening evidence be reasonably expected, unless the foregoing conditions precedent be accepted and, according to their true intent and spirit, be complied with by the people of those States lately in rebellion, before their restoration to the Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Republican majority in Congress holding their positions not by accident, but by the ballots of the loyal people of the United States, are justly entitled to the confidence, esteem and gratitude of their respective constituencies for the fidelity, firmness, prudence, wisdom, patriotism and sagacity which they have evinced in their legislative action for restoring the revolted States to their practical relations to the Union.

2. That the terms of restoration, contained in the proposed amendment to the Constitution, considering the aggravating circumstances under which they are offered are extremely mild and liberal to our readmitted countrymen, whose hands are dripping with the patriot blood of our noble dead, and that they evince unparalleled lenity and magnanimity on the part of the conquerors. True manhood and genuine repentance require their prompt and cheerful acceptance by those whose unprovoked crime of treason and rebellion, which should never cease to be regarded as odious, has rendered those terms necessary to be proffered to them.

3. That the Republican majority in Congress have not manifested a wish or design to retard the growth of the industrial, moral and educational interests of the people of the Southern States, but, on the other hand, they have sought to promote the growth of all these interests and to meliorate the condition of all classes. When the masses of the people in those States become truly loyal to the just and liberal principles which the battle torn flag of our country symbolizes—when they will send none but loyal representatives to Congress and their State Legislatures not for one year, merely for the purpose of gaining readmission to the exercise of power, but will show a stable purpose to send such representatives for all future years—when they will tolerate the exercise, by the citizens of all the States in all the States, of all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution, among which is the freedom of speech and of the press, then may they claim to be purged of their great crime and fit to be restored to a participation in the exercise of the power and authority emanating from the loyal people of the United States. Until they thus purge themselves they cannot, with the least shadow of justice and reason, complain of hardship and injustice if unrepresented in the National Legislature.

4. The pestilent, disintegrating heresy, that fealty to a State is paramount to fealty to the Union, is yet too rife among those who control public sentiment, and even among the masses of the people, in the revolted States to insure harmony, peace and security against future treason and rebellion, if those who adhere to that heresy be permitted to participate in governing the country. Before they seek to govern, they should afford conclusive, reliable evidence that so abominable a heresy should be effectually and utterly discarded.

5. That there is an abundance of loyal men, North and South, to fill all offices of honor and trust, and exercise the governing power; and that the loyal people in both sections do not need or desire, nor do the exigencies of the country require, the services of those upon whom the odiousness of treason rests as indelibly as the blood spot on Lady Macbeth.

6. That both representatives and constituencies should be truly loyal before the former be permitted to take their seats and the latter be represented in Congress. The future safety of the republic requires this.

7. Deeply lamenting the foul assassination of the great and good LINCOLN, we as deeply regret that his successor has been diverted from the policy which that illustrious martyr would have adopted, by the manipulators, cajolers and office seekers, who, like evil geniuses, hover around and mislead him. This criminally lax and lenient policy has induced the renewal of insolence and arrogance on the part of southern barons, fostered a spirit of lawlessness, riot, massacre and murder, encouraged hostility to a permanent Union rendered the condition of both whites and blacks in the South, who never faltered in their devotion to the good old flag, almost hopeless and has retarded the safe and enduring reconstruction of the rebel States.

8. That the law-making power of the United States should continue in Congress as ordained by the Constitution. Hence it is the duty of every loyal man to make every possible effort to secure the election of Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, who will not favor the revolutionary designs of our accidental President; who, like our illustrious, patriotic able, eloquent, faithful representative, Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, will boldly resist executive usurpation, firmly guard and defend the Constitutional rights of the people, and advocate and vote for such governmental measures as are liberal and just to all sections and all classes. A cognate duty is to do all that is requisite to secure the election of members of our State Legislature, who will vote for a true, reliable Republican to fill the place of the apostate COWAN, in the United States Senate. Such is LT. MACKLING, the present efficient member from this county. He has bravely fought rebels in the field, and he will as bravely fight them and their friends in the Legislature. He is entitled to the suffrage of every loyal man in this county.

9. That His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, for his devotion to the best interests of our country and State, to the comfort and welfare of our brave soldiers, their families and orphans, for the promptness, ability, sagacity, prudence and patriotism with which he had discharged his arduous official duties, is most deservedly entitled to carry with him, on retiring from the gubernatorial chair, which he yet continues to adorn, the esteem, affection and gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania and the whole country.

While we deeply regret to part with so good and noble a Governor we are nevertheless cheered by the bright prospect that he will be succeeded by the heroic General JOHN W. GEARY, whose name is a synonym for true patriotism, unsullied honesty, extraordinary administrative ability, real manhood, sweet humanity and unwavering devotion to the glory, honor, and best interests of our country, illustrated by his many deeds of dauntless courage and noble daring on more than sixty battle fields. He has been well tried—his record both in his civil and military career is consistent and honorable—he will be a worthy successor to an illustrious predecessor, he deserves the cordial support and confidence of the loyal people of Pennsylvania.

10. We cordially concur with our brethren in Westmoreland county, that in Hon. JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, who, as a jurist, has few equals and no superior, as a fair and impartial judge he challenges the admiration of all men—and as an upright, patriotic and conscientious man he is entitled to and he will receive a hearty indorsement from the people of this Judicial District.

That ROBERT M. BEATTY, our candidate for Associate Judge, is worthy of the position, for which he is nominated, for he is an honest, intelligent, estimable man, and he has ever firmly, bravely dared to maintain his political integrity and evince true loyalty amid the waves of opposition that surge so wildly and furiously in "little Berks." He has fairly won the right to receive the suffrages of all loyal men in the county.

11. That cherishing, as we do, an unceasing, lively gratitude for the valuable services rendered, and costly sacrifices made, by the soldiers and sailors of our great Republic, to crush treason and rebellion, to preserve our national life and integrity, and transmit to posterity the glorious heritage of our Revolutionary fathers, we will give our undivided and hearty support to Col. J. G. PARK, our candidate for Prothonotary and A. C. PONTIOUS, our candidate for County Commissioner, both of whom were maimed in battle, and heroically and faithfully endured the many hardships, encountered the many perils, and bore themselves fearless in the many battles in which the gallant One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment participated. We will also give the same support to J. B. HILL and M. MCCORMICK, our candidates for County Auditors, for they, too, are entitled to our gratitude for the military services which they have the honor and satisfaction to know, they cheerfully rendered in the bloody struggle against rebellion.

12. That we will vote *en masse* for P. K. BOWMAN, our present excellent Register and Recorder, and candidate for re-election, because he is devoted to, and he patriotically aided in sustaining the great cause for which Union soldiers perilled their lives. He is an irreproachable man, and he has discharged the duties of his office with promptness, accuracy and ability, and satisfactorily and advantageously to all concerned.

13. That all our candidates from Governor to Trustees, are excellent men, well qualified for and adapted to the several offices which they are designated to fill, every one of whom should be elected.

14. Firmly and candidly believing that there is great danger that the fundamental principles of our Government will ultimately be subverted, if perjured rebels and their Northern allies should gain the ascendency in administering our Government—that the permanency of these beneficent principles will be secure only while the delegated power of the people is entrusted to loyal public agents—that the great mission of the Union Republican organization is not yet completed and that its triumph in the present contest by large majorities of the popular vote, will be effective in rescuing our country from its perilous condition, and in returning to South order, peace, harmony and a proper regard for the blessed Union which our late civil war was waged to maintain, we declare that it is the bounden duty of all loyal men and true Unionists to contest with ballots for the enduring supremacy of our good cause as zealously, persistently, patriotically as the grand army of the Union with bullets fought for it against its foes.

THE GLEE CLUB.

A very fine glee club then sang "Rally round the flag, boys," etc., and other popular patriotic airs, with good effect.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham was then introduced and delivered an effective speech replete with telling hits at "my policy." He was followed by the Hon. Thomas Williams. The speeches of these gentlemen are crowded out on account of the necessary departure of our reporter from the meeting in order to reach Pittsburgh in time for the publication of the foregoing report in this issue of the COMMERCIAL.

SENATOR COWAN.

It was announced by placards that Senator Cowan would make an address at the Court House in the evening. The Union Republicans, however, held another meeting at the same time, which our reporter was unable to sketch by reason of the early departure of the train.

A *Herald* correspondent at Cronstadt, Russia, says of the receptions given our naval representatives in that city and St. Petersburg: The flags of the Empire and Republic were intimately blended in the decoration of the festive halls, and portraits of Washington, the Czar, Lincoln and Johnson, were suspended over the principal chairs. The names of Sinafe, Revel, New Orleans, Sebastopol, Fort Fisher, Charleston, and other places of battles of Russia and America formed the mottoes. At one banquet the health of the President of the United States was toasted before that of the Czar, an honor never before paid by Russians to a foreign ruler. The people were out in thousands, and when Assistant Secretary Fox and the peasant preserver of the life of the Emperor appeared, arm in arm, the crowd was wild with enthusiasm.

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The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

POLITICAL STRATEGY—THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Cunning in every-day life and on a large scale is dignified as strategy. This trait in human nature rarely develops itself in minds of the highest order. We admit on a small scale, in business and politics, it is often successful in carrying off the honors and profits, but it rarely succeeds when encountered by earnest, persistent, well-directed, hard blows. The first eighteen months of the war, military strategy was extolled as the agency by which the rebellion was to be put down. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN was the hero of military strategy, which out-cropped on the Potomac and James rivers in 1861-2. Gen. GRANT, in 1863-64-65, demonstrated the success of wisely planned and persistently adhered to fighting upon a single line, which resulted in the downfall of the rebellion. We believe in the GRANT system of putting down rebellions in war and politics.

Congress, after long deliberation, has put forth its programme in the shape of a Constitutional Amendment, containing five propositions for giving efficiency to Gen. GRANT's movements in the field. This amendment is wholly free from the taint of radicalism—it has been indorsed over and over again by President JOHNSON, and we are for fighting it out on that line if it should require even one, two, three, four or five years to insure final victory.

We are fully aware that political strategy is being resorted to to reinstate red-handed rebels, Northern Copperheads and a few weak-kneed Republicans to power, and to defeat the wise and salutary Constitutional Amendment. But we have faith that political strategy will fail when confronted with wisely devised, persistently directed, patriotic statesmanship.

The first exhibition of political strategy was at the Philadelphia Convention. THURLOW WEED engineered, and Senators DOOLITTLE and COWAN were conductors on the train. The second is the admirably planned political tour of the President and Cabinet. But, unfortunately, the President by his atrocious speeches has spoiled the success of this move, and the sooner THURLOW WEED can get the party back to Washington the better it will be for the rebel and Administration schemes.

The next move on the political chess-board is to subordinate everything else to the election of sixty-four Northern Copperheads to Congress, who, in conjunction with fifty-eight rebel Congressmen from the South, will organize the next Congress, agree to pay the Confederate bonds, and permanently establish in power those who have failed in armed rebellion.

To defeat this political strategy in Pennsylvania, is our immediate concern. HIESTER CLYMER has unexpectedly proved obstinate. He will neither be bowed off nor be bought off. The consequence is, he has been left on, to make what headway he can. Every man acting under WEED's advice has orders to trade off CLYMER for Members of Congress and the State Legislature in closely contested Districts.

Let us look briefly into the Congressional Districts of this State which they are hoping to carry. In the Third District in Philadelphia, MYERS, Union, two years ago, had 1,475 majority; and one year since the Union majority was over 2,000. Now, CHARLES BUCKWALTER, a Philadelphia Lawyer, is to carry it with money, if he can. They boast that $200,000 will be expended if necessary to elect BUCKWALTER. We shall see if the Copperheads can wield money with more potency than they did sympathy for treason.

In the Fifth District, consisting of three wards of Philadelphia and Bucks county, THAYER, Union, was elected in 1864 by 273 majority and HARTRANFT, for Auditor, last year had about 700 majority. We have no doubt of the election of our candidate by HARTRANFT's majority.

In the Tenth District, Schuylkill and Lebanon, STROUSE, Copperhead, was elected in 1864 by 475 majority, but HARTRANFT's in 1865 was 270. The Copperheads have thrown STROUSE and got up a fight in their own ranks. We expect to hear of the election of the Union nominee.

In the Twelfth District, Luzerne and Susquehanna, DENNISON, Copperhead, was elected in 1864 by 515 majority, but in 1865 we carried it by 504 majority. We expect to see the revolution in this District run into the election of 1866, and to hear of the election of a loyal man to Congress by a majority of one thousand.

In the Sixteenth District, KOONTZ, Union, was elected in 1864 by 68 majority, but last year the Union majority was 995. The burning of Chambersburg was more than the good citizens of that region can stand. They are not ambitious of being represented by a candidate that MCCAUSLAND would vote for were he a voter there.

In the Seventeenth District, BARKER, Union, in 1864 had 509 majority, and HARTRANFT, in 1865, had 995. Our able and earnest tariff friend, D. J. MORRELL, will have one thousand majority in that District.

In the Twenty-first District, JOHN L. DAWSON, in 1864, had 125 majority; but last year we carried the District by 543 majority. The Hon. JOHN COVODE leads the column now, and will undoubtedly be elected.

In the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Districts, JAMES K. MOORHEAD and GEO. V. LAWRENCE are sure of a triumphant election.

We warn our friends in the Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Clarion, Crawford, Mercer and Venango, that their local fights must come to an end. We cannot afford to lose that strong Union District by a controversy about men in such a fight as this. Our local issues must be lost sight of in this contest with red-handed treason and Northern copperheadism.

In regard to the chances of COWAN's re-election to the Senate, we have carefully run over the Districts. The Union majority in the Senate will almost certainly be eleven, and in the House probably not below thirty. If Senator COWAN desires a seat in the Cabinet, he may choose it at once. He will never again represent, or rather misrepresent, Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. Political strategy, of which we do not accuse him of possessing any large share, and EDGAR COWAN will be buried in a common grave on the second Tuesday of October next.

DISGUSTED DECIDEDLY!

The N. Y. *Post* experiences many difficulties in its endeavors to support the President. From time to time it has protested against the President's manners and certain things which more a matter of taste than of principle. But the President's revolutionary utterances, which he repeats on all occasions—threats which no one can question he is determined to execute,—have disgusted and alarmed the *Post;* and in a manner much to its credit it plainly tells the President so. In fact, the *Post* has told the truth as it is concerning the popular appreciation of the President's speeches. Looking at the case in a party sense, we could not wish to have it different,—the Republicans could well afford to pay whatever it would cost to keep the President going and talking till the election is over. This is what the *Post* plainly perceives. We quote its article on the subject, which is as follows:

"Does Mr. Johnson know that by his indecorous language and injudicious conduct he is seriously increasing the difficulties under which the country already staggers? If he does not, it would be well if some judicious friend—if he has any such left—would tell him this.

"With his desire that the loyal representatives of the Southern States shall be without further delay admitted to their seats in Congress, it is known that we, with a considerable and most respectable part of the Republican party, strongly sympathize. But this result is not to be brought about by reasoning, by persuasion, by proving to the country that such a course is the wisest; it cannot be attained by the course which Mr. Johnson has so unwisely chosen to adopt and follow. It would be well for him to know that he is very fast making himself personally odious. The loyal people of the Northern states, those who stood by the Union when it was attacked by rebels, see with a dissatisfaction and alarm which is no longer concealed, that the President whom their votes elevated to his position surrounds himself, by his own choice apparently, with men like Tom Florence, Garrett Davis, Saulsbury and others who, like these, during the war never concealed their sympathies with treason. They see Mr. Johnson, further, removing from office men of ability, and of undoubted fidelity to the Union, and putting in their places not War Democrats, not Republicans who agree with his views on the question of representation, but Copperheads, sympathizers with treason, persons whose course during the war made them forever hateful to the loyal people.

"They have seen him but lately in Louisiana, violate his own open-declared policy in regard to the Southern States, and violate it in favor of beastful rebels, and to the injury of men who were known as Union men; and they ask why, if the law is to be stretched, if what the President asserts to be the true policy is to be violated, why is it only in the interest of men who are notorious as haters of liberty and Union? They have seen him pardon many of the most flagrant traitors—such men as Mayor Monroe, men of a temper which makes them bad citizens, and whom it would certainly be more judicious to leave unpardoned. Finally, they are alarmed and hurt at the indecorous language which Mr. Johnson uses towards Congress; they are disgusted to hear him on every occasion denouncing Congress, among whose members are many men of spotless honor and long tried loyalty, as traitors, rebels, usurpers, 'hanging on the skirts of the Government.' They hear him speak of a 'subsidized press,' and they ask 'who subsidizes it, when Mr. Johnson has all the patronage?'

"If all this only made *him* unpopular, it would perhaps matter little. But it does and has done more than that. It has aroused such a storm of indignation through the country, it has so driven people's blood to their heads, that they no longer stop to reason, but include in one strong condemnation not only Mr. Johnson, but every measure and policy which he favors. Affairs have come to the pass that the most effective argument which can be brought before the people against any public measure or policy is the simple statement that Mr. Johnson wishes or supports it. No matter how cogent the reasons—for instance, for the admission of loyal Southern representatives to Congress—no matter how unwise and untenable the grounds of opposition to this measure, its opponents need only point to Mr. Johnson as its chief advocate, and the indignation of the public with him suffices to condemn also the policy which is so unfortunate as to have his favor.

"His language and acts show not a wise temperature and conciliatory spirit, not a desire to produce harmony, and to effect his ends with the general concurrence of the nation; they show a petulant spirit, a harsh temper, whose inevitable effect, when used towards an intelligent people, jealous of dictation from their public servants, is to arouse a passionate feeling of hostility and opposition."

UNION MEN, NEW AND OLD STYLE.

The New York *Times* has a long article on the Southern Unionists in convention at Philadelphia. It is, we may say in general, a very singular article for any paper, and especially for a paper that has the antecedents and tradition of the *Times*. It says, "they come expressly and avowedly to resist the restoration of the Union; but shortly after adds, "we do not mean to say or imply that either these Southern loyalists or their Northern allies oppose the Union or its restoration absolutely and under all circumstances."

Again it says:

"We admit the sufferings these men have endured,—the sacrifices they have made,—the services they have rendered; but they are only preparing the way for still greater sufferings and rendering utterly null all they have done in behalf of the Union hitherto, by resisting its restoration now."

That depends upon circumstances. This argument addressed to the fears was "played out" six years ago. The *Times* alleges that they are seeking political ascendency—just what was the object in the other Conventions, as is too obvious to be denied. But their aspirations are rejected as impossible. The argument on this point is—although the term is not found in logic—suicidal. They cannot be encouraged in their efforts because they aim at what is impossible through the hatred of the late rebels.

"Every community confides in those who stand by it in its hour of trouble—no matter from what source those troubles may come; and it contemns those who, when the die is cast, neither come to their aid nor sympathize with their sorrows."

Does "every community confide in those who stand by it in the hour of trouble?" Mr. RAYMOND frames the argument above to prove this, and yet applies the argument to show that those who stood by the Union in its day of trouble, are unworthy of any confidence, and illustrates it himself by saying, besides uttering a good many more equally complimentary indications of confidence,

"They hold this Convention for the purpose of inflaming the public mind against the Union and against the Constitution."

The impossibilities that Mr. RAYMOND sees in the way of the old Republican party are all predicated on the concession that *the Union has surrendered to the late rebels*, and that the terms which they dictate are absolute and irresistible. Hence we suppose arises such strong statements as the following, of the like of which we have had a little too many already from the organs of a party that is not yet a month old. The *Times* says of the cause and party which it opposes:

"Is it not certain to lead to interminable contests, fresh wars, perpetual anarchy to be suppressed only by force, in the hands of an irresponsible and despotic Government at Washington?"

The last clause of this alarming sentence, we do not comprehend. Again, it says:

"Southern Union men are entitled to full and complete protection in their rights of person and property, in freedom of speech and of action, in all the Southern States; and if they fail to receive it at the hands of the local authorities, they may demand it from the National Government. But in regard to the exercise of political power, they must yield to the necessities of the case. They have no right to sacrifice the Union to their personal claims, however strong those claims may be; and the men who will urge these claims with the most pertinacity at Philadelphia, are not likely to be those whose claims are the strongest, or the best entitled to general recognition."

The distinction between the protection of person and property and political rights, we are familiar with, and in the above sentence Mr. RAYMOND allots to the free, white Unionists of the South exactly the status that the rebels allow to the negroes.

AN ALABAMIAN ON THE CONVENTION

A decidedly melo-dramatic letter is written to the New York *News* by Mr. FORSYTH, an Alabamian delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. He tenderly calls the *News* to a reckoning for some words spoken by that paper disparaging to the spirit and pluck of the Southern delegates, in silently assenting to the doctrines of the Convention. Admitting that the *News* had "unflinchingly adhered to the late Southern cause," he mournfully applies to him the words of Cæsar "*et tu, Brute,*" which a novice in Latin once translated, and you too, you brute.

In the course of his letter, apologizing for the meekness and taciturnity of the Southern delegates, Mr. FORSYTH says:

"We were strange, tho' politely bidden guests in that grand council. We came there with no country, no flag, for we are not permitted by Radicalism to have either."

General GRANT and the other soldiers are responsible for that result. The Southern gentlemen tried hard to get for themselves a country and flag of their own. Radical soldiers disappointed them. Hence these tears and tender regrets. The only recognition, he says, that the Government is allowed to give them is, "when the tax-gatherer comes along and when our *enemies* require the *form and farce* of our State action to fix a Constitutional amendment, to the prejudice of our rights and interests." He refers, of course, to the past amendment, abolishing slavery, which is spoken of as a form and farce, and will be so treated, when the sign comes right.

Mr. FORSYTH further says, apologising for the documents issued by the Convention:

"It is not necessary to say, that as a simple declaration of feelings, wishes and principles, the platform and address would have been different, had they been left exclusively to our writing."

Quite unnecessary to say, certainly. Everybody understands that. Everybody knows the deceptiveness of that platform. Everybody knows that the entire structure of the party is designed to satisfy the South and cheat the North.

Mr. FORSYTH—whose name, by the by, we do not remember to have seen connected with the rebel armies—assures the *News* that "the best Confederate fighters will be the truest and bravest upholders of the Constitution and Union of the States," and like the rest of his party solemnly warns it against all who did not fight for the "lost cause." "You had best be wary of those who skulked and now claim loyalty."

So much for Mr. FORSYTH, Alabama delegate, &c. He says, "we bide our time." He is strong in hope, resting on Mr. JOHNSON, whom he oddly enough terms "a Providential President," and who, he says, is also biding his time.

TRUE AND FALSE UNIONISM.

While so great pains are taken to prejudice the minds of people against the Southern Unionists, now convened in Philadelphia, in which the Northern have taken the cue from the Southern coalitionists, it may be apropos to see what was the idea of the Southern press concerning the delegates to the JOHNSON Convention. The Richmond *Times* is good authority on that point. It says:

"There was, we hope, not a Southern delegate in the Philadelphia Convention who did not weep tears of bitter, but unavailing, regret when the grand and immortal old 'Army of Northern Virginia' laid down its arms, after having routed five huge Federal armies. We regret now, and shall ever deplore, the failure of a cause in which three hundred thousand of the flower of our youth were slain, and in which we had our lands laid waste, our cities burned and our property swept away. This regret, we hope, is still felt by every Southern delegate to the late Convention."

The writer might probably have extended his hope somewhat further, and included some besides Southern delegates. And yet these persons are, by the new standard of loyalty and Unionism that has been set up, the most loyal and the most decidedly Union men in the United States, while Northern men embracing the remnants of those "five huge armies" that this FALSTAFF's imagination declares to have been routed—these are by the President's "swinging round the circle" denounced as disunionists and traitors. And the President is himself sounding this libel on the loyalty of the country at every village and cross-road in his progress.

FORGOT THEIR BUSINESS.

The President and his cavalcade sat out avowedly to be present at the dedication of the DOUGLAS monument. Although they have been nearly a whole week on the route, and continually speaking, not the slightest allusion has been made to Mr. DOUGLAS, the monument, or the event in any shape. The thing has been turned into an electioneering campaign, with nothing to be talked about or thought of but ANDREW JOHNSON,—and a more disgusting, over-acted scheme was never undertaken.

POLLING THE CONVENTION,

If the Coalitionist Convention of last month were polled, after the manner of polling juries, it would be found that while they rendered a verdict which they as a whole agreed to, no party agreed to it separately. Hence their comments, explanations and exceptions, since the conclave adjourned. The absurd and ridiculous position of the Southern and Democratic members has distressed them exceedingly, ever since the meeting ended. They had not even Hobson's choice in the Convention, and since it was over, they have only been busy in declaring how much they are delighted with the result and how much they are ashamed of their part in the process.

THE New York *Herald* is urging General Dix as the right candidate for the JOHNSONITES to run for Governor of New York. As the *Herald* seldom succeeds in candidate making, the General's chances may henceforth be considered doubtful. They were considered good before.

The President Wants to go South.

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* Washington dispatch says: Prior to his leaving the Capitol on his Northern tour, it has been ascertained that the President expressed a strong desire to visit the leading Southern cities, and if it is at all practicable the trip will be made early in the ensuing year. Meanwhile, it is not unlikely that he may make a tour of Virginia and North Carolina soon after his return from his visit to Chicago.

A Georgia Loan in New York.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 1st instant, prints the following dispatch, dated Augusta, Georgia, August 31: A dispatch received here this morning states that Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, now in New York, found the credit of that State so good, that he disposed of five hundred thousand dollars of Georgia State bonds at ninety cents on the dollar.

Mr. Beecher in Hot Water.

The letter of Mr. Beecher in support of the President and his policy, has caused much feeling in Plymouth Church, over which he presides, and which embraces but few who coincide with him. A rupture it is feared will be the consequence.

TOO OFFICIOUS.—Marshal Gooding, of the District of Columbia, was named the chief bottle-holder for the Presidential party. At Niagara Falls he was suddenly brought to grief by being relieved of further personal attendance and succeeded by a deputy. The *Herald's* dispatch says: Gooding's over-officiousness frequently brought the prominent members of the Presidential party upon the verge of ridicule. He probably understands by this time that the Presidential excursion was not gotten up for his especial glorification.

PERSONAL.

—Speaking of the docile manner just at present of the French Emperor, a Berlin letter says: "It can scarcely be otherwise than agreeable to the French Emperor that the question is kept open and a final settlement put off till he is ready to play a more active part than he does at present. By accounts from Paris the Imperial gun factories are working day and night to provide the army with breech-loaders; when they have done, Louis Napoleon will perhaps throw off the mask and cease to usurp the functions which belong of right to Mr. Elihu Burritt."

—George Sala, it is said, is so near-sighted that, when engaged in writing, he places the paper on a chair, and kneels down, as if to perform an act of devotion. Miss Braddon, when similarly engaged, seats herself on a low chair, puts a quire of paper on a music book, holds her ink bottle in her left hand, and writes away by the hour.

—General Kilpatrick, our Minister to Chili, was lately made the object of some very serious charges touching his private character. The latest mails bring a complete refutation of the specific charges, by the United States Consul at Santiago, American merchants, bankers and the press of the country. The whole thing is pronounced a malicious attempt by an individual who, it is said, will be exposed.

—The arrival of Daniel Byrne, the Warder of Richmond Prison, Dublin, by whose aid James Stephens escaped, has created not a little excitement around headquarters in New York, and in the province of Fenia. Mr. Byrne has written a letter to Mr. Stephens, in which he scouts the idea so frequently put forth that Mr. S. was a British spy, and was liberated with the connivance of the English Government. He also answers the charge of selfishness so often made against the C. O. I. R., by the statement that only one other man could possibly have been liberated on that occasion—namely, Charles Kickham—and he, being deaf and near-sighted, any effort for his release at that time would probably have frustrated the plan for the other's rescue.

—Says a London letter: Artemas Ward, staying at the Langham, is engaged to write for *Punch*. They need somebody; for, though the pictures are clever enough, the literary matter of late has been of the dullest kind. Artemas is said to be engaged to do English life from an American point of view, or the Artemas point; but I doubt if they will stand it or understand it.

—Rev. Robert Wallace, from the Methodist Conference in Ireland to the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this country, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening last, and was to have preached the next day at Morris Chapel. During the night, however, he was attacked by cholera, and died at ten o'clock in the morning. He had been in the country only a few days. He left Liverpool on the 10th of August, and reached New York on the 22d, and had been in attendance at the Ripley Conference. His wife accompanied him to this country, and is now at Cardington, Ohio. He was a native of Glasgow, was fifty-four years of age, and had charge of a church in Dublin.

—General John A. Dix, orator of the day at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas Monument, on Thursday, reached Chicago on Saturday evening. The Presidential party will arrive this evening.

—The President has accepted an invitation to visit St. Louis. His party will leave Chicago on Friday morning for Springfield, and thence leave for St. Louis.

—Santa Anna has been involved in a series of litigations since his arrival in New York, and it seems that he is very much disgusted and anxious to get away. With the latter object in view, it appears that one of his Mexican friends proposed to bribe Judge Barnard to quash the proceedings against Santa Anna in the Supreme Court, so that he might depart without delay. But the parties made a slight mistake in their calculations, and instead of accomplishing their ends, Santa Anna now has the pleasure or displeasure of reading in print the letter offering the bribe to Judge Barnard, which letter was read in Court on Saturday.

—Bishop Green, of Mississippi, is in New York to raise money to aid the Episcopal Church in his State, and is meeting with good success.

—At the First Presbyterian Church, in Cincinnati, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Anderson, preached his farewell sermon, taking for his text the well known words: "Behold I lay in Zion a corner stone," &c. He said the first discourse he had preached to his people was from the same text. Until Saturday, he had intended to deliver a different discourse; but it had been so forcibly impressed upon him to speak again from the words above quoted, that he changed his design, though he had not time to write out a sermon. His remarks were, therefore, extemporaneous. They ably set forth Christ as the great foundation and corner stone of man's faith and hope. The services closed with the administration of the Communion, several new members being admitted to the Church. It is known that Dr. Howard, of the Second Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, is to succeed Dr. Anderson, and before the sermon on Sunday last, Dr. Anderson said that he had earnestly wished to remain until Sunday week, September 16, to welcome the new pastor, Rev. Dr. Howard, but he should be compelled to leave the city early in the present week. He congratulated the church on its hopeful future, and expressed his belief that the day of small things for it had passed away. Dr. Howard, it is understood, will dissolve his connection with the people with whom he has been so long and usefully connected some time this month, to commence his labors in the new field to which he has been called. We understand that his family will not at once proceed to their new home in Cincinnati.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The corn crop of Kansas is very large this year, the yield being about sixty bushels to the acre,—in some instances much larger.

The French company which undertook the completion of the great Virginia canal from Richmond to the Ohio river, has failed, or abandoned the enterprise. The scheme, it is said, was originally projected, or backed, by Louis Napoleon, as a part of his American "policy," by which he was to convert the Southern Confederacy into a magnificent French colony. When the Confederacy "went up the spout" the canal project followed it.

In some parts of the West there is much complaint of the potato rot, and the backwardness of corn, consequent on the cool and damp weather.

Letters from Alabama say that the cotton crop will average about one-half as compared with that of 1864. Reports from the Mississippi cotton plantations are more favorable, although the crop there is not near so large as it was expected it would be. The corn crop is very abundant in every part of the South.

It is stated that during the drain of specie from the Bank of England, an offer was made by the Bank of France to loan that institution £10,000,000 sterling, (nearly half the reserve of the French Bank) at the low rate of 3 per cent., but it was not accepted. Rumor says the offer of the Bank of France was prompted by the Emperor.

The Augusta, (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* speaks of the stars and stripes as a "flag all over befouled with wrong, and a blackguard despotism that daily affronts God by the villainies it does to his poor and persecuted people."

Among the minor official acts of the President since leaving Washington, is the revocation of the appointment of E. C. Wilson as Postmaster at Erie.

It is reported that the representatives of the leading New York daily papers have had a meeting with the view of advancing the price of the papers and advertising. The enormous expense of cable dispatches, and the continued high price of paper and labor are urged as controlling considerations.

The Mohammedan inhabitants of Mazanderan, in Persia, massacred a great number of Jews in that town during the festival of Maharrem, and have compelled the rest to adopt Mohammedanism.

The track on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was completed to St. Cloud on Saturday, and this morning through trains commenced running. There is now direct railroad communication between St. Cloud and Winona.

The firm of Link & Bartrand, grocers, New Orleans, failed on Saturday, leaving liabilities amounting to $70,000.

At Hervilie, Louisiana, on Saturday, a Union soldier was hung by a mob, and his wife and three small children driven from the country. The perpetrators of the outrage are, of course, unknown, as usual.

The bark R. F. Mansfield, arrived at Mobile, reports that the U. S. steamer Winooski, while sailing among the West Indies, was fired upon several times from an Island fort, which mistook her for a pirate, and three of her crew were killed. Suitable apologies were made.

A full company of regulars have been ordered to report immediately to Paducah, Ky., with one month's rations, and each man to carry eighty rounds of ammunition. This move is ordered by Jeff. C. Davis on account of rumors of Unionists being frequently driven from that section of the State.

In Russia, in the investigation of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, it was found that two secret societies, founded on the principles of socialism and hostility to the Government, existed at Moscow, under the names, "Organization and Hell." These societies were in connection with the European Revolutionary Committee. A number of Poles, who supplied the members with poison, belonged to these societies. The object of the attempt on the life of the Czar was to bring about a general rising and revolution in Russia. A Polish agency for the introduction of forged Russian bank notes in the Empire has also been discovered.

The recent fete of Napoleon was saddened by the occurrence of a terrible accident. The throng which pressed upon the Pont de la Concorde, a most favorable point for seeing the fireworks, was so great as to render vain the efforts of the police to maintain the circulation uninterrupted on the bridge, and eight persons were crushed to death by the surging mass of humanity around them. Many others were more or less injured. Immediately after the accident the Minister of the Interior arrived upon the spot, and remained for several hours, personally superintending the care of the wounded, and distributing assistance in the name of the Emperor and Empress. The Empress, with her usual charity, has ordered inquiries to be made relative to the situation of the families of those who perished, with the intention of repairing their misfortune, so far as it lies in her power.

The Paris papers make but little use of the Atlantic telegraph, limiting themselves to the lines giving the prices of gold and cotton. The London press do a little better, but never dream of going to the expense the American papers think nothing of.

An English Duke on the Monitors.

The duke of Beaufort has made another speech—this time in English. I sent you a little one in French, glorifying the delights of Paris. Here is th English one, made at the annual meeting of the Badminton Agricultural Society, about the American monitor. His Grace was pleased to say:

"No doubt many of them had recently read in the *Times* some articles praising American ships, and calling attention to the unsightly monster that visited our shores the other day. On the very day when the last article appeared, an officer went down to inspect this ship. The officer inquired with reference to the guns, and the American officers did what they had never done before—they fired off their guns. They put in their heavy charge of powder and no shot, and the recoil of the guns was so great that they broke away, and actually knocked a hole through the turret. This was a fact that was not generally known, but it was an absolute and positive fact, told to him by one of the naval officers that was present."

This is about an average of English intelligence on everything American, though in this instance there is less excuse for the ignorance manifested for the truth was right under the nose of the soft-pated Duke.

Gen. Grant and a Louisiana Delegation.

At Niagara Falls, a delegation of Louisianians sought out General Grant, and they found him smoking a cigar in the profound quiet peculiar to him. After introducing each other all round, wringing the hand of their victim with unnecessary earnestness and persecuting him with unheeded benedictions, they remained still unappeased and held on to the General until, wonderful to relate, they drew him into quite an animated dissertation on the climate of Louisiana, where he had been stationed when in the regular army. The General's remarks, though few, were highly amusing. He said that when he was in the vicinity of Red river he had always found the climate healthy, and thought it was a pleasant place generally. He staid there altogether about fourteen months. The first six months of that time only two of their men died, and those not from the insalubrity of the place—one of them had his brains knocked out against a tree, and the other quit drinking. The Louisiana delegation laughed heartily at the joke, and one of them made the quite unnecessary explanation that to "quit drinking suddenly in their State was death. The General exhibiting symptoms of losing patience the delegation then retired, whereupon he again resumed his cigar.

The South All Right!

The *N. Y. Times* is publishing correspondence from the South showing that the South is all right, and united in support of the Philadelphia Convention. We quote from an Augusta letter, speaking of "the solid citizens:"

"Among those I have seen, both during the progress and since the adjournment of the Convention—and I have seen some of the most prominent and influential men in the State—I have not heard one disapprove the principles and object of the Convention, or hesitate to promise to give the Conservative movement his cordial and strenuous support. I have remarked, also, that those who were the most prominent in secession and in the prosecution of the war, complain less, grumble less, accept things as they are more cheerfully, and unite with the Northern Conservatives more cordially than many of those who opposed secession, participated reluctantly in the war, and remained on the fence as far as circumstances would permit."

The Richmond *Times* explains this acquiescence, when it assures the South "the best fruits of the triumph" to be won by such a course are to be theirs.

The Way the French Feel.

A Paris letter by the latest steamer says: "The enormous and unlooked for aggrandizement of Prussia involves unpleasant consequences, and it is hardly too much to say that the French people almost gnash their teeth with vexation at having contributed to make their Emperor 'hold his hand' until it is, perhaps, too late. Their mortification is especially great at hearing everywhere the military prowess of Prussia extolled, and at the insinuations thrown out that France would probably have fared no better than Austria had she been in the place of the latter. In short, French vanity and military pride are deeply and dangerously wounded, and there is now a war party in France. I heard a French functionary declare the other day, at a public table, that a war with Prussia would be hailed with delight throughout the country, and the sentiment was generally accepted."

The British Admiralty in a Bad Way.

It has just transpired, that when the news reached here of the appearance off the Orkneys of certain suspicious vessels, supposed to be Fenian privateers, the Admiralty were only able to dispatch an old paddle-wheel wooden steamer to protect British interests in that neighborhood, and the *Standard*, commenting upon this and similar facts, while renewing its bitter feeling against the United States, of whom it has always been the avowed enemy, used the following remarkable language: "Monstrous as the idea may seem, it is unhappily a contingency which we may not altogether disregard, our safety at the present moment is to be found more in the good will of the American Government than in any preparedness of our own."

ENGLAND'S SORE-HEAD.—Since the successes of Prussia, grumbling in England at army, navy, government, and everything in general, has exceeded its normal proportions. There is still a good deal of brag, without which no nation can prosper but the grumblers—the pessimists—have the best of it. Thus the *P. M. G.*, the organ of the well dressed Liberals, says:

"We do not see laborious, persevering, hard labor systematically and successfully applied to great ends. All our business is done in a self-indulgent, jolly, impulsive, irregular way, which is not the spirit in which great and enduring things can be done. Our sovereigns have become a sort of sentimental show, who take only a theatrical part in public affairs. Mr. Johnson has done more public business in one year than Queen Victoria has done in twenty-nine. Parliament is a body which brings nothing to perfection," &c.

England could not go to war with any great Power. She is behind the age on land and on sea. Her home administration is disgraceful. Let us see if grumbling will better it.

THE MONTH OF AUGUST ABROAD.—Says a Paris letter: "Never was such a month of August known there before. The country is literally rotting under the wet. The wheat is mostly housed there as in the South; but the oat crop was standing green and uncut, and the vines are perishing under the constant deluge. There will be little good wine in Burgundy and the east this year, unless a speedy change ensues. Here in Paris the rain is unceasing; the cholera, if not very widely spread, tenacious and difficult to be eradicated, and the season generally unhealthy and gloomy."

Late private advices from British Columbia, say that the real destination of the Spanish fleet, heretofore reported at Caperte, is believed to be some rendezvous in South America; although it was reported at Tahite that the steamer Uncle Sam had loaded to run the blockade at Valparaiso, and had been seized and confiscated by the Spanish fleet, it was alleged that the attempt to run the blockade was a sham, that the Pacific Mail Steamer Company, who owned the vessel, received from the Spanish Admiral $80,000 for supplying the fleet with stores.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION to the Saratoga "A" Spring Water. The analysis shows it to contain a larger per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other spring Water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. Sold by single bottle dozen or case, at McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. se1

CHOLERA, CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new tried or untried article, when an old and reliable article can be had.

When the Cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

FLEMING'S CHOLERA MIXTURE

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, Corner of the Diamond and Fourth Street. Remember the place. Remember the place.
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
sel-MTAW 84 Market Street.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
The most durable, at 27 FIFTH STREET.
au28

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
The most simple, at 27 FIFTH STREET

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
THE BEST, At 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
THE ONLY
Family Sewing Machine,
At 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. SUMNER & CO.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for
PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
SEWING MACHINES
The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines
With GLASS FOOT, BRAIDER and CORDER, and the
Dalton Knitting Machines.
Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
21 FIFTH STREET,
jel1-MATH (UP STAIRS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

EMPIRE!
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits and Gathers. Having neither Cam nor Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS
NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,
je30 3meod ABOVE ANDREW'S TEA STORE.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 102 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLANER BRAUNSDORF & CO. Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se5-ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW 5-20 BONDS,
GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR
OLD BONDS AND MARKET RATES PAID
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
se4-s8 Cor. FOURTH and WOOD STS.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE a meeting of the citizens of East Birmingham, at School House No. 1, on FRIDAY EVENING September 7th, for the purpose of forming a "Hose Company," the Hose Carriage being already ordered. It is earnestly desired that all citizens will attend, it being important that none but reliable men be connected with the organization. By order
se5-y EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL COM.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Office of Esquire AMMON, in East Birmingham, until the 15TH INST., for furnishing materials and Building the Basement of the Public School House in said Borough. Plans and specifications can be seen at the above Office. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all the bids.
M. A. ARNHOLT, President.
J. R. JAQUES, Secretary. se5-N

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Star Wells Oil Company will be held on MONDAY, September 10th, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of W. C. Aughinbaugh, No. 87 DIAMOND STREET, for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year. By order of the Board,
se5-1 M. RISNER Sec'y pro tem.

UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING
AT ETNA,
ON
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.
THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
R. B. CARNAHAN, and
Rev. JOHN MAGAW,
Will address the meeting.
JOHN H. STEWART,
Ch'm. Com. on Meetings and Speakers.
E. A. MONTOOTH, Secretary. se5

FOR SALE.
TWO OF "BROWN'S STORE BOATS."
One 76 feet, and one 80 feet long. Can be seen near Garrison Island.
se5-8 N. BROWN.

FOR SALE.
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
GREEN HOUSE AND HOT HOUSE PLANTS.
Apply to BISSELL & CO.,
se5-y 235 Liberty street.

REMOVED.
MRS. S A. STODDART
Has removed to the SECOND FLOOR of her
OLD STAND, NO. 46 FEDERAL ST.,
Where she will be pleased to see her former patrons and friends. se5-y

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
J. S. NEEL, WM. OLIVER and WM. NEEL have formed a co partnership under the firm style of J. S. NEEL & CO. for the transaction of a general Coal trade. Partnership to date from July 1, 1866.

J. S. NEEL & Co.,
DEALERS IN COAL.
MINES IN POOL NO. 2 MONONGAHELA RIVER
Are prepared to deliver COAL of the best quality in Boats, Barges or Flats, at the rate of 15,000 bushels per day. Office, No. 134 WATER STREET, second story. Office of Towboat J. S. Neel in same place.
se5-y

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM the subscriber, at the Rynd Farm, on Oil Creek, on the 22d of August, a BAY HORSE seven years old, 16 hands high, star in face, two white hind feet, scum over left eye, lump on left fore leg; had on a military saddle. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse and arrest of the thief, or $25 for the return of the horse. Address,
JOHN WALLACE,
se3-eod-y Oil City, (Rynd Farm) Venango co. Pa.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Plank Road to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage Dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 180 rods. For further particulars, apply to
TIERNAN & HAY, Att'ys. at Law,
au31-tf 81 Fourth Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO,
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Together with superior styles of all the best makes of

PRINTS,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings,
Bleached and
Brown Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.

FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our stock will embrace a great variety, and all the latest novelties.
NOTIONS,
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
se5

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
167 Smithfield st.
Have just received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
BOILER FEED PUMPS,
CISTERN PUMPS,
WELL PUMPS,
DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS,
DEEP WELL LIFT PUMPS,
CARDEN ENGINES,
GREEN HOUSE ENGINES,
ALE AND BEER PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.,
WATER, GAS AND STEAM GOODS,
of every description. se5

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED of my entire interest in the firm of TIBBY, McKEE & CO., to the Brother members of the Firm, whom I recommend to the continued favor of our patrons and who only are authorized to settle the accounts of Tibby, M'Kee & Co.
JAMES McKEE, JR.
September 4, 1866.

TIBBY BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS OF TIBBY, McKEE & CO.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flint Glass Vials and Bottles.
Office: No. 90 WATER STREET, (Second Floor). Works—Lumber street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh. Our Ware warranted to be equal to any in the city.
se5-8

WORLEY FURNACE
AND
SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES
OF
IRON LAND,
IN
DICKSON COUNTY,
AT
CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of decrees of the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tennessee, in the case of A. C. Stockard, Administrator, &c., vs. the Heirs and Creditors of James L. Bell, deceased, I will sell at public auction at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of NASHVILLE, on

SATURDAY, October 13, 1866,

The tracts of IRON LAND containing, together, 7,240 Acres, and known as the WORLEY FURNACE LANDS, lying on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Dickson county, about forty-five miles west of Nashville.

Worley Furnace was originally built in 1844, by Montgomery Bell, and it was run from that time until about 1859. There is an inexhaustible amount of the finest quality of ORE close to the Furnace, and the metal manufactured always commanded the highest price. Over Four Thousand Acres of the lands are heavily covered with fine timber, and the greater portion of the remainder is growing thickly with young trees, which will soon be suitable for coal.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad runs through the tract, making it within easy distance of Nashville. Any further information in regard to these lands will be furnished on application to the undersigned at Nashville.

THE TERMS OF SALE are One, Two and Three Years Credit, with interest from the day of sale. Notes required, with personal security, and lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL, C. & M.
se5-td

FOR RENT.—A NEW FRAME HOUSE, with 6 Rooms and Basement, on the brow of the hill, opposite the mouth of Penn street, Mount Washington. It has 9 or 10 acres of ground planted with choice Fruit Trees and Grapes, now in full bearing. Also, a SMALL HOUSE, with from 5 to 10 acres of ground suitable for market garden. Possession given immediately. Inquire of Dr. BRUCE, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, or Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, Mount Washington. se4-y

TRESS HOOPS, TRESS HOOPS,
COOPER'S TRESS HOOPS,
Just received, 10 Setts, 20½ inch, No. 1 Columbus make. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
se4 136 Wood street.

TURN-TABLE
APPLE PARING MACHINES.
Just received, 20 dozen the Original Turn-Table Apple Paring Machines, and for sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
se4 136 Wood street.

SODA ASH.—200 CASKS BEST Brands Common Soda Ash.
50 Casks Best Brands Refined Soda Ash.
In store and for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
se5 111 and 113 First street.

PEARL ASH.
50 casks PEARL ASH;
In store and for sale by
se5 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. B. McELROY...JAS DICKSON...JOHN T. SHANE

DRY GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE
SEPTEMBER, 1866.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO,
54 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
PRESENT THEIR
FALL STOCK
NOW COMPLETE,
And invite the attention of Dealers to their
CAREFULLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions.
OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.

The frequent fluctuations in value of all the descriptions of merchandise, renders it a matter of especial propriety that purchases should be frequent and therefore the nearest market becomes the one best adapted to supplying retail dealers with Goods they sell.

Purchasers from Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, are invited to visit Pittsburgh and inspect this

STOCK OF GOODS
WHICH WILL BE
KEPT FULL DURING THE SEASON.
TERMS, NET CASH,
AND
PRICES REASONABLE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO,
NO. 54 WOOD STREET,
se5 PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET
IS NOW OPENING A CHOICE STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
Sup. Lyons Velvets,
Real Irish Poplins,
New Fancy Silks,
Plaid Poplins,
Foil De Venice,
Fine Black Alpacas,
Silk Poplins,
Dress Goods,
Empress Cloths;
French Merinos,
Plaid Cashmeres,
Blankets,
Flannels, &c.
se5-eod

CONSUMPTION!

This scourge of humanity, bane of civilization, with despotic sway has insinuated itself into all classes, grades and conditions of life. Neither age, sex nor rank is exempt from its ravages. Its icy hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and hoary-headed age. Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectorant, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the Side and Back, Emaciation, and a general negative condition of the whole system. It is authentically stated that one fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion, and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies. Persons suffering from this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet, containing the original prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING,
81 MARKET STREET.

Mr. Wilson's Preparation is placed in the hands of the above agent for the convenience of Consumptive sufferers wishing the Remedy. He will furnish them the article at the regular price, $3 per package, and 30 cents extra for postage, when ordered by mail; and the patient can rely upon a pure article, properly compounded under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision at his residence, No. 165 South Second street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Each package will bear his written signature across the end of the box. For pamphlet containing the original Prescription, the Prepared Remedy, or more full particulars, address or call on the above agent, or

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second street,
Williamsburgh, Kings county, N. Y.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania,
JOS. FLEMING,
Drug & Patent Medicine Depot
84 Market street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mh5-ltaw6m w

ELECTRICITY AS A CURE FOR ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.
Dr. and Mrs. CLAWSON, will be in Pittsburgh on the 1st of September, and intend practicing. All those afflicted are invited to call. Consultations free. Notice will be given of their location. au25-s8

STRAYED—From the A. V. R. R. Shops at Lawrenceville, on Friday, August 31st, a brown mare, four (4) years old, about 15½ hands high, scar on the right side of head. A suitable reward will be given for her return to Lawrenceville, by
se4-y GEO. BURNHAM.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—On Saturday, 1st inst.,
A BROWN SETTER DOG,
Short and heavy set, double nose, has white fore feet, speckled with brown spots, has owners name and residence on collar. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery at No. 73 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, or No. 15 East Common, Allegheny city.
se4-y A. McD. BAILEY.

SOLDIERS' RE-UNION PIC-NIC
AT PRIMROSE GROVE,
ON THE P., C. & C. R. R.,
Thursday, September 6th, 1866.
A special train for the accommodation of persons invited to attend the above pic-nic, will leave the Union Depot at 9:35 A. M. se4-8

THE BEST AND LAST OF THE SEASON—
PIC-NIC AT NEW BRIGHTON,
A Pic-Nic will be given at PATTERSON'S GROVE, on MONDAY, September 10th, 1866. An invitation is extended to all to attend. Dinner may be had on the grounds at any hour of the day. Tickets 50 cents. The Great Western Band has been engaged for the occasion.

FOR SALE—50 BBLS. PRIME JERSEY
Sweet Potatoes.
10 Bags Pea Nuts.
50 Boxes prime W. R. Cheese.
30 Half bbls. Mackerel.
50 Bbls. Round Potatoes.
2,060 bushels No. 1 White Oats.
STURGEON BROS.,
au30 303 Liberty Street.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until September 10th, for the slating of St. Paul's new R. C. Orphan Asylum. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of J. W. KERR, Architect St. Clair street.
JAMES McCABE,
THOS. BOURKE,
au27-eod 7t WM. H. REEL.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Arriving via Cleveland. Also, choice Michigan Amber Seed. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
au20 253 Liberty Street

J. B. HARSHAW..................H. E. CRANE.
HARSHAW & CRANE,
CARPENTERS & JOBBERS
Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop will be promptly attended. au17-3m

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving for Parlors, Chambers, Offices, &c., at
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO'S,
au25 No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY desires a SITUATION as Housekeeper and take charge of Children's Wardrobe. References given. Address "L," COMMERCIAL OFFICE. se5-R

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL, American or German preferred, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 140 WEBSTER STREET, Pittsburgh. se4-F

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Several very choice ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for married or single persons, with good Boarding in a first class neighborhood. Inquire at 89 PENN ST. se5-F

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for families. Also 3 Furnished Rooms, for Gents. Call immediately, at 169 SECOND STREET. se5-1

WANTED—BUSINESS ROOM.

WANTED TO LET A BUSINESS ROOM in a business part of Pittsburgh. For further particulars address BINKLY & BROTHERS, Smithmank, Wayne county, Ohio. se3-1

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD—A suit of rooms (two or three adjoining, nicely furnished, with good board) for a gentleman, wife and octoroon servant is wanted by the 15th of September. Have a babe one year old. References exchanged. Address, C. D. H., Box 314, Pittsburgh Postoffice. se4-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED, AGENTS—NOW READY—The only Official Southern History of the War—THE LOST CAUSE—by E. A. POLLARD, the popular Historian of the South; complete in one large royal octavo volume, nearly 800 pages, with 24 Fine Steel Portraits, giving a full and authentic account of the rise and fall of the late Southern Confederacy. The work is being liberally patronized by leading men of all classes eager to "hear the other side." The public are CAUTIONED against any other publication purporting to be this work. To energetic men and women a rare chance is offered to make money. Don't fail to send for circulars of this and other important works. Address
A. L. TALCOTT,
269 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
se5-seod-w

WANTED, AGENTS—EXTRAORDINARY inducements. The only bona fide Household Article for Agents to sell. Send for our Circulars. J. F. HENRIE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. se5-N

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE AGENTS, Male and Female, for the best selling Book offered to the public. Choice territory in this city, if applied for soon. Apply to or address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 73 Third street. se1-y

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The greatest invention of the age. Price only $18. Every Machine warranted three years. Address, for particulars, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. se3-T-maw

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 per month and all expenses paid. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the new and unrivaled $20 Baker Sewing Machine. I will pay the above salary, or give a large commission. For circulars and terms address P. C. LATHROP, 248 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. au28

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—TO SELL A DESIRABLE farm, one mile from Salem, Ohio. Terms easy. Inquire of Blair & Woods Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty Street. au11-ltaw-3m

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H. Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Three Good Men as partners in selling Andrew's Gas Generator; also another patented article of great value. No capital required. I will furnish $20,000 to any man of tact and ability, must travel part of the time. New terms to agents generally. Men that want to make money can be employed by the month at a good salary. Call immediately, J. C. TILTON, 31 Fifth street, second floor. au23-TF

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—Five or six good active Canvassers. Address, with name, Box 3, Commercial Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—Until Farther Informed, all persons having business with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the 22d District of Pennsylvania, are requested to call at the United States Assessor's office, No. 106 Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets.
sept 3 FERD. E. VOLZ, Collector.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—SAINT JOHN'S OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the above Company will be held at their office, in Rochester Pa., on MONDAY, September 10, 1866, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers, &c.
CHAS. B. HURST,
au31a Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—DESOTO OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the office, in Rochester, on THURSDAY, September 13th, 1866, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. B. HURST,
au31-ss Secretary.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT SESSION 1866-7.—The preliminary lectures in this Institution will commence October 1st, and the regular term October 15th, ending March 1st. Fees for Professor's Tickets, $40. For particulars send for circular.
W. B. WRIGHT, M.D.,
jy30-2taw-4wd Dean, Med. Col. of Ohio, Cincinnati.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY
Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U.S. 5 20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 85 Market st.
au29-TM D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

EXECUTORS' AND ADMINISTRATORS SALE. All the right, title interest and claim of John M. Porter and Joseph Crawford, deceased, in the Tarentum Oil Refinery and lease of land being the one-fifth interest each. The refinery is well situated on the Allegheny river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh and has been in successful operation for four years, with a capacity of manufacturing 250 barrels of oil per week, with a crude oil storage of 3,200 barrels and iron tank capable of containing 1,400 barrels refined oil, and all the necessary fixtures of a refinery.

For further information or terms of sale, apply to JACOB H. WALTER, Esq., Prothonotary's Office, or to either of the Executors or Administrators at Tarentum.
JACOB H. WALTER, } Administrators.
R. D. HUGHES, }
JAMES B. FULTON, } Executors.
JAMES McCALL, }
WM. V. EVANS, }
Tarentum, Pa., August 24, 1866. se-TW

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—WE, the undersigned, have entered into a copartnership for manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of Furniture under the name and style of Myers, Hopper & Co. Warerooms No. 45 Smithfield street, lately occupied by R. R. Bulger.
W. J. MYERS,
W. C. HOPPER,
C. A. M. MYERS.
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS DISPOSED of his establishment for the manufacture and sale of Furniture, to Myers, Hopper & Co. All persons indebted to him are requested to call and settle the same, and all persons having claims against him will present the same for payment, at No. 47 Smithfield street. In retiring from the business, he would cheerfully recommend his successors to his former patrons and the public generally, hoping they will meet the liberal patronage that has been bestowed on him.
R. R. BULGER.
se1-y

W. J. MYERS.........W. C. HOPPER.........C. A. M. MYERS.
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. R. Bulger.)
No. 45 Smithfield st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store. se1-TM

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned under the style of MARTIN, OLIVER & BRICKELL expired by limitation July 1, 1866. The affairs of the concern will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business as formerly.
W. W. MARTIN,
D. Z. BRICKELL,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
WM. B. BRICKELL,
D. B. OLIVER,
JOHN LAVELY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of MARTIN, OLIVER & BRICKELL, we take pleasure in recommending our successors to the continued patronage of our friends and customers, and ask that the favors so liberally extended to the old house may be continued and increased to the new.
DAVID B. OLIVER,
HENRY W. OLIVER, JR.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co partnership under the firm name of MARTIN, BRICKELL & CO., will continue the manufacture of Iron in its various branches, and by constant attention and the quality of their products, will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to their friends and patrons.
W. W. MARTIN,
D. Z. BRICKELL,
WM. B. BRICKELL,
JOHN LAVELY.
[MARTIN, BRICKELL & CO.] se4-Y

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have this day associated with us Mr. JOHN A. MYLER as a partner in the firm of T. T. Myler & Co., 62 Wood street.
T. T. MYLER,
J. C. McCULLOCH.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1866. se1-8

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF JOSHUA RHODES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in settling up the old business at the office of the Pittsburgh Brewery.
JOSHUA RHODES,
P. W. H. LATSHAW,
JACOB ANDERSON.

HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR ENtire Brewing, Malting and Hop business to Messrs. CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO., we would ask from our friends a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, as from their long experience in the business, we feel satisfied that they will maintain the excellence of our Ale.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, we would inform the public that we will leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm of Joshua Rhodes & Co. and from our experience in the business feel satisfied that we will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.
CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.
se3-r m

POLITICAL.

GRAND
MASS MEETING
OF
UNION REPUBLICANS,
IN
ALLEGHENY CITY,
ON
Thursday Evening, Sept. 6, 1866
IN THE DIAMOND SQUARE.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Whose names will be announced as soon as received by Telegraph from Philadelphia.

Ward Delegations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny will rendezvous at their respective headquarters and march in procession to the place of meeting.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
se4-y Chairman County Committee.

TO THE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
OF
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call of the SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL UNION, issued August 20th, 1866, delegations of our late comrades in arms from all the States in the Union will assemble in

MASS CONVENTION,
IN THE
City of Pittsburgh,
ON
Tuesday, September 25

To take such action as shall conduce to the promotion of the best interests of the Republic. With a view to selecting delegates to represent

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

In said Convention, and making preliminary arrangements for the reception of those who will visit our city on that occasion the Soldiers and Sailors thereof are invited to assemble in

CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH,
On Friday, 7th September, at 10 A. M.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, late Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
A. L. PEARSON, late Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
CHAS. BARNES, late Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
J. B. COPELAND, late Lt Col. 6th H. Pa. Art.
SAML. KILGORE, Bvt. Maj. 155th P. V.
T. M. BAYNE, late Col. 136 P. V. se1-8

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
GOOD WILL AND FIVE YEAR LEASE of a desirably located Warehouse, on Liberty street. Possession given immediately. Also,
1 six horse power Engine and Boiler;
1 twelve horse power Engine and Boiler;
All in condition for immediate use. Address, for ten days, J. W. O.,
au3-reod Postoffice Box 655.

FOR SALE—
A Second Hand Governor,
Fully Attachment, suitable for an Engine of ten to thirty horse power. Inquire at
au17-tf 113 THIRD STREET.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE OIL STOCK.
I Will sell at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the
13th September, 1866
Stock in the Ohio Well, No. 1, near the mouth of Steel's Run; also, Stock in Well No. 2, and Boring Apparatus; also, Royalty of Well No. 1 ½; also, of Well No. 2, 1-6th; together with 2 acres and 140 perches. Term—99 years. Conditions will be made known on day of sale. JNO. ORMES.
ISLAND RUN, Aug. 13, 1866. au30-td

SALT WELL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale, a valuable SALT WELL, situated on the Little Mahoning, East Mahoning Township, Indiana county, Pa., one mile from Georgeville, on the farm of Jno. Kimple.
The Property consists of a Salt well 740 feet deep, of the capacity of 300 bbls per day, the water of great saline strength.
A 12 horse power Portable Steam Engine, built by Landell & Co., Philadelphia, cost $3,000, and all the necessary tools, tackle, and derrick used for boring wells. An opportunity is here presented to go into the profitable manufacture of salt at a moderate cost. For further particulars apply to
WM. M. STEWART, Att'y. at Law,
INDIANA,
au24-8 eod Indiana County, Penna.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—One mile back of City Poor House Farm, on Monongahela river, with the latest improved machinery in perfect order. Nine acres of land, good frame house with eight rooms, small barn, stable and out-buildings, good young orchard, strong running spring, &c.
Price only THIRTY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the mill alone would cost more money. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WADDELL,
au21 cor. Smithfield and Water Sts.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, for seven years from next October, lately occupied as a Distillery, on O'Hara street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot, together with the machinery contained in said building, consisting of an Engine, about 40 horse power, with Five Boiler, Shafting and Belting complete with two sets elevators, and also a set of Burrs. Could be at little expense transferred into a Machine Shop or Flouring Mill. Inquire of
au18-s8 S. H. WATSON, 239 Liberty street.

HOTELS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
Formerly Girard House,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, newly painted, papered, carpeted and new furniture and bedding throughout. Location central, and connection with all the railroads. Every attention will be given to guests.
S. H. RIAL,
je30 PROPRIETOR.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
au30 3m BAKER & FARLEY.

TO CIDER VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS.—I desire to call the attention of Vinegar manufacturers to my "PATENTED SELF-ACTING ACIDIFIER." They can be constructed of sizes to yield from 3 up to 50 barrels, 40 gallons each, of Vinegar per week.
The fermented cider is simply heated and charged into the Acidifier—it requires but little further attention until the Vinegar is completed, which will be in five to seven days. Cider Vinegar made by this process is of a much superior quality, and will keep better than when made by the old and tedious process, requiring one to two years to complete it. This Apparatus can be used as well for making Vinegar from Sorghum Molasses, or Corn wash's as from Cider. No distilled spirits are required in either case. I have a large Factory in operation in this city, which I will be pleased to exhibit. All communications addressed to me will receive due attention. Office and Warehouse, No. 11 WATER STREET; Factory, Nos. 81 and 83 EAST FRONT STREET, Cincinnati O.
au23-1M C. WESENER P. O. Box 928.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
All the modern SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS for sale by
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 Wood Street.
se1

T. T. MYLER. J. C. McCULLOCH. J. A. MYLER.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Fancy and Staple Notions,
62 Wood St., Cor. of Fourth,
se1-TM PITTSBURGH.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Maker and Dealer in
Fine Rifles and Shot Guns,
ARMY, NAVY and POCKET REVOLVERS, CARBINES and MUSKETS. All kinds of
Ammunition and Gun Makers' Material
Military Companies furnished with arms at short notice. All kinds of repairing done in the best manner. SHOTGUNS FOR HIRE. Remember the place
Cor. Penn and Wayne Streets,
au8-YM PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT WESTERN
PLANING MILL,
Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.
au2-THASm JOHN HEATH.

CEMENT. CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
my19-3mW&S No. 118 Second street.

The Daily Commercial

THE SABBATH.

BY EMILY S. TANNER.

The week of toil is gone,
Once more, broad streaming through the depths of night,
Another day the welcome Sabbath morn,
Is risen on my sight.

This day my feet shall cease
The wearying, fretting rounds of life to run;
But they shall be led forth with joy and peace,
Toward my Father's throne.

My hands shall rest awhile
From hard and grasping toil for daily need;
From wasting cares and passions that defile—
Oh, heart, awhile be freed!

My soul shall fold her wing
To the calm shadow of a mighty love;
My ear shall hush to catch the faintest ring
Of harmonies above.

My eyes in trust shall turn—
Toward the green pastures of eternal rest,
The far and shining portals half seen
Of mansions of the blest.

I wait, O Lord, the morn
When, from the mystic deeps of death, shall rise
The heavenly Sabbath, in full brightness born,
Upon my longing eyes—

When no dark week of toil,
No day of calm shall follow or precede—
When from all pain, unrest and wild turmoil,
Shall be found and be freed.

And when my ear, that now,
Deafened by earth's discordant notes,
Hears but faint and far, while listening low,
The deep eternal voice;

Shall open to know the songs,
The fullest depths of harmony divine,
When holy hymns, that breathe from seraph tongue,
Shall find a place on mine.

When to those fields of rest
Where death shall cease and life and love begin,
When passed the portals to the mansions blest,
My feet shall enter in.

FROM ROCHESTER, PA.

Golden Wedding of Lewis Reno and Wife—An Interesting Occasion.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
ROCHESTER, August 30, 1866.

In this changeful world of ours where human ties are so often and prematurely broken by ruthless death, it is comparatively seldom that parties continue so long as a half century in connubial bonds, and therefore are "Golden Weddings" correspondingly infrequent.

The village of Rochester can, however, now boast such an event. Tuesday, August 29th, was the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. Lewis Reno and his wife, and the completion of this half century of matrimonial association was made the occasion of festive enjoyment and family reunion. A numerous company consisting of children, grand children and kindred of the hale and venerable host and hostess, together with a large number of invited guests assembled on the afternoon of the day named. Among them were some who had witnessed the marriage, and now came to present anew their congratulations and repeat their good wishes for continued life and happiness. In the number we noted Rev. J. Monroe, of Beaver, and R. Darragh, of Sharon, themselves octogenarians bending under the weight of heavy years.

In the evening the company sat down to a table loaded with substantials and dainties, a fitting type of the noble hospitality so characteristic of the house. The repast over, the relatives and guests gathered (as many as could) in the parlor, when the family joined in singing to the good old tune of "Auld Lang Syne," the following, written for the occasion, by their daughter (not unknown to poetic fame), Miss Lydia M. Reno:

Golden Wedding Song.

Oh, best beloved and truest hearts,
Through fifty changing years
Hand clasped in hand ye've trod life's path
In sunshine and in tears,
In sunshine and in tears,
Hand clasped in hand ye've walked, beloved,
In sunshine and in tears.

The shadows fade and fewer lie
Along the mountain's brow,
The heat and burden of the day
Will soon be ended now,
Will soon be ended now,
The heat and burden oh, beloved,
Will soon be ended now.

Far past the sunny slopes of youth
High upward on the hill,
The city's gates are almost reached,
The path grows brighter still,
The path grows brighter still,
The city's gates are just in view,
The pathway brighter still.

Dear feet grown weary in the march,
It ye a grown dim with time,
Glad youth and peaceful rest await,
In God's unclouded clime,
His clear unclouded clime,
God's own unclouded clime, beloved,
His bright unclouded clime.

Oh, Father, Mother, when ye pass
From yearning earthly sight,
May your dear footprint homeward lead
Your children to the light,
Your children to the light,
All upward, homeward, oh, beloved,
To Heaven's unclouded light.

At the close of the singing, Rev. Mr. Shields proposed as a "toast" Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Reno, on the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage—a golden wedding," which, on call, was responded to impromptu by Rev. J. Horner. The venerable Father Monroe then lead in prayer. The doxology was sung, and benediction pronounced by Rev. Shields.

This, however, did not disperse the company, it seemed rather the signal for a large ingathering, and from "all the region round about" came in youth and age with congratulations and kindly wishing. A vocal serenade, and the music of an amateur string band added to the interest of the occasion, and at length the company dispersed, not, however, without having left lasting and substantial mementoes of their presence in the form of costly, elegant and useful presents. The event will long be remembered, with feelings of pleasure, as one of those joyous episodes which serve to add so greatly to the happiness of social life and to strengthen the bonds. We trust that the remainder of the pilgrimage of this venerable father and mother may be as happy and prosperous, as serenely bright as the past, that it may, indeed, all through this "eventide," be as "the path of the just, which is as the shining light which shineth more and more even unto the perfect day."

G.

Musical and Dramatic.

A London letter of the latest steamer says: Among novelty we have "Blind Tom" and a new dramatic version of "Lady Audley" by John Brougham. The Boucicaults are to appear at the Lyceum in a new drama called "The Long Strike," in which will be tumult, heroism, humble life, misery and what not of the domestic and sensational drama, which people go to see and enjoy just as if they had none about them, and could not find it in abundance a few blocks off. But it is one thing to have it all serious and real, and quite another in an elegant theater, in a blaze of gaslight, and set to music, with a refreshment saloon to retire to between the acts, and a hot supper in a comfortable home afterward. Tom Taylor has dramatized Mrs. S. C. Hall's *White Boy*. M'lle. Nilsson, the wonderful Swedish vocalist, from the Lyrique, Paris, is engaged here next season, and Gounod and his daughter are going to New York. Ira Aldridge, the dark colored negro tragedian, has been robbed of ten thousand roubles' worth of cash and presents at Kief, Russia. Mr. Fechter is to play "Claude Melnotte" in the provinces. The shilling concerts at Covent Garden are crowded, and the music, with a first-rate band of one hundred performers, is worth hearing, even in pretty democratic crowd. We have also two little French girls of ten or twelve years, who play the violin wonderfully, not only for their age, but for any age. They are really very charming musicians, and the violin is the proper instrument for a young girl to play on—the only one that can really express all in her of delicacy, grace, tenderness, spirit, and everything nice. Raphael painted angels playing on violins, and after hearing these nice girls play it seems a very proper arrangement. Harps are well enough, but I prefer fiddles, and the angels, wherever they may be, should have the best and most expressive instruments.

TO CONTRACTORS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R

Letting to Oil City.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS—

Railway Letting.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, up to 6 o'clock P. M., of Tuesday, September 25th, for the graduation, Masonry, Ballasting and Ties required on about forty-five mile sections of road extending northward from Brady's Bend.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for exhibition by the 10th of September.

The line is marked on the ground sufficient for examination by contractors, though not yet completely located.

Any further information in regard to the work can be had on application in person, or by letter, to the subscriber.

F. WRIGHT, Chief Eng.

se5-3tw

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool

The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

ENGLAND, VIRGINIA, QUEEN,
HOLLAND, HELVETIA, ERIN,
PENNSYLVANIA, LOUISIANA.

Sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 in Currency. To New York, Cabin passage, at low rates.

For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or to THOS. H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
47 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

au3-eod 3m

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS IN THE New Town of Cunningham.

ONE HUNDRED LOTS in the above town will be offered to sale, by public vendue, or outcry, on the premises on

WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next.

The Town of Cunningham has lately been laid out by the subscriber, and is situated in Madison township, Clarion county, Pa., on the Allegheny river, on the opposite side of the Brady's Bend Iron Works. The Town is located within a few rods of the river. The route of the Allegheny Valley Railroad is between the Town and river.

The Town is located on good building ground, and the boundaries can be extended so as to make it a large place.

It is an excellent situation, and promises to become a flourishing place of business.

Persons wishing to invest well their money, or to build, will do well in attending the sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c.

Has always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [ap4-6m

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee and Manager.............WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager........................J. TROMBE.
Treasurer..................HARRY OVERINGTON.

Last night but three of the great Tragic Actress,

EMMA WALLER,

Who will appear for the first time in two years here as Lady Macbeth.

WM HENDERSON AS MACBETH.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Shakspeare's thrilling tragedy, in five acts of MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.

Lady Macbeth..............................Emma Waller.
Macbeth.................................Wm. Henderson.

Matinee Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
TO LET—The Theater Saloon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE..................................Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS...Manager.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
THE GREAT MUSIC HALL COMPANY.
A new and splendid Programme To-night.
THE BLACK MAN WITH THE BLACK BAG.
New Ballets—Farces—Songs—Dances—Negroisms, &c. constituting the
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have exclusive use of the same. fe23-ly

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

SHIRTS,

DRAWERS,

GLOVES

SUSPENDERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Scarfs, Ties, &c.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

au25

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF

Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,

31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 until April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman, $25 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $60 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual.
au4-2m-eod A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)

For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.

Board and tuition, per annum..............................$450
do do do for two or more sisters (each)...... 400

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
au21-vx-eod Principal.

VOCAL LESSONS—

MRS. ANNIE M. SHEIB,

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Cards at C. C. MELLOR & CO'S.,
au28-TM 81 WOOD STREET.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Fall Session of H. M. TWINING'S

Seminary for Young Ladies,

Will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, in DIAMOND STREET, opposite the Court House.
au29-eod

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

TROY, N. Y.

The next Annual session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York.
au8-eod3m

MESSRS. NEWELL WILL RE-open their SCHOOL at 267 Penn Street,

On Monday, 3d September.

Mr. N. may be seen daily on and after Monday 27th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M., till 12 M. au21-ss

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,

68 GRANT STREET.

The next session of this School will begin on the 2d MONDAY of SEPTEMBER. For information or admission address REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector,
au31-eod 99 Fourth St.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY—A select Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.

References—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
MRS C. K SMYTH,
au11-TM Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington County, Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.

The FACULTY consists of
REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., LL. D. Pres't
REV. JAMES BLACK, D. D., Vice President,
REV. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.
SAMUEL JONES, A. M.
ALONZO LINN, A. M.
DANIEL KIRKWOOD, LL. D.
GEORGE B. VOSE, A. B.
REV. EDSALL FERRIER, A. M.
E. H. TWINING, A. M.

The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. It is of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Board, Room, &c., and the settlement of college bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.

Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $30 per term. Board and room from $4 00 to $5 00 per week.

For further information, address the President at Canonsburg or the Vice President at Washington.
au23-e&2awtd

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.

The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The Buildings in extent and appearance, and in beauty and healthfulness of situation, are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Cadets, of correct deportment, study in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information may be obtained of the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, C. H. Paulson, Walter Bryant, George Bingham, Robert Dickey, J. S. Willock, Francis Sellers, Joseph Woodwell, James W. Woodwell, Joseph McKnight, Samuel McKee and Aaron Brawdy, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,
au6-1m President of the Penn'a, Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Will begin its First Session

On the 11th September Next.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,

Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. au11-tf

MT. AUBURN

YOUNG LADIES'

INSTITUTE.

This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building

is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues, address

I. H. WHITE,

25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
au11-1 sep22

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NEAR MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS..Director.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, third appearance of the popular American artiste,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear this evening, for the only time during this engagement, as MRS. HALLER, in Kotzebue's thrilling tragic play,

THE STRANGER.

The performance will conclude with the laugh provoking farce,

COUSIN JOE; OR, THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

The management trust to be able to present the original play of

EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

On either to-morrow or Friday night.

POSTPONEMENT

THE GRAND NATIONAL

CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Soldiers' and Sailors'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

Under the Auspices of the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until

Thursday, October 11th, '66,

At which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

☞ 300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

1	Greenback..................................... between M and N	5,000
1	Two story brick residence 10th St., between M and N	5,000
2	Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	do $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' do $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $300 each	1,500
60	Amer. Case Sil. Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunt'g do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $ 00 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do do $75 each	1,500
20	Silverplated Tea Setts, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea & table spoons, &c. $2 to $5 each	23,000
10,000	Gold pens, sleeve but'ns $1 to $3 each	14,000
40,453	Books, cutlery, engrav's, $1 to $10 e'ch	59,000
	Total	$253,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't Soldiers and Sailors' Union,
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBERGER
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Treasurer, J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,

Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 37.

REFER BY PERMISSION, TO

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A., Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio; Gen. Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketcham M. C., N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence M. C., Pennsylvania; D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wallack, Mayor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.

TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY

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And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room.
H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street.
And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zelienople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County Pa. au18

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LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 18th, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

JOS. K. BARNES,
au13-eodtoI5 Surgeon General, U. S. A.

MERCY HOSPITAL,

In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,

For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.

Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.

Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
D. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
B. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 107 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. F. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance. au25

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Gen. J. L. Stichter, Hardware Merc't, Reading, Pa.
Ben. Haywood, Esq., Rolling Mill, Pottsville, Pa.
Dr. John Gloninger, Lebanon, Pa., President Lebanon Bank.
Lebius Whitney, Banker, Pottsville, Pa., and others. See circulars.

Reasons why you should insure in this Company is—our rates are lower in proportion than any other reliable company; while they insure your stock against other risk, we insure against all risks as mentioned. For further particulars we refer you to our Local Agents. Agents wanted in this and every other county in the State.
P. HAFFA, General Agent.
J. & D. CROFT, 139 Fourth street, General Local Agents. au29-T Th&S

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OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS.

A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. de18

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THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

Whose impersonation of the various characters assumed, has stamped her the most classic Artiste of the day.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 5th,

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Juliet, (in which she has no rival)...ANNETTE INCE
To conclude with the roaring farce of the

JEALOUS WIFE.

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Dress Circle and Parquette, 50c; Reserved Seats in Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c; Family Circle, 35c; Gallery, 25c; Private Boxes, $5 00.

Doors open ½ before 7, to begin ½ before 8 o'clock.

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Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

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ALEXANDRE'S,

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The "Star" Shirt—All Sizes.

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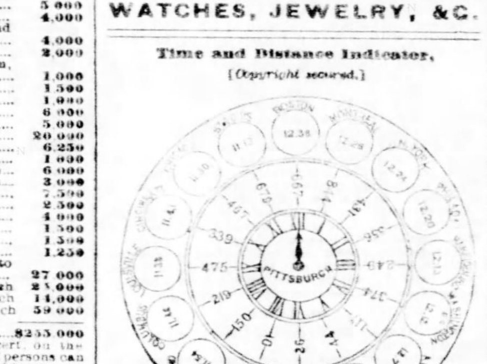

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Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

CHRONOMETER.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

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56 Fifth Street.

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81 WOOD STREET,

Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

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Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

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FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

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Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—

410 ACRES COAL,

One half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile east of Midway Station, vein 5 feet. Will be divided into two lots if desired.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.

260 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of Bulger Station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The road runs through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under good cultivation. 50 acres good white oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.

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13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

JOHN D. BAILEY,
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FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street by 84 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.

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This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.

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White Wine Vinegar for Pickling;
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Crushed, Granulated, Powdered and Refined Sugars;
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Norton's Pine Apple Cheese,
For sale at the Family Grocery of
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FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 316 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 350 APPLE TREES selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD of 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address
ADDISON LEECH,
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FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 2,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF FOUR AND A HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of Flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address,
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The undersigned offer for sale their Coal Work on the Youghiogheny River, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. Said property consists of 52 ACRES OF NO. 1 COAL, with all the improvements, viz:

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Terms very easy. For further particulars inquire of N. J. BIGLEY, at his Coal Office, Pittsburgh, or of R. R. McQUISTON, of Courtersville.
au28-s McQUISTON & BIGLEY.

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Only $10 per acre for 130 acres good FARM LAND, tracts adjoining, under cultivation, and good crops, a good road, and only five miles from Altoona, Blair county, Pa., the largest town on the Penn'yvania Railroad. Good Spring and Timber for fencing. Apply to GEO. H. LEWIS, Agent,
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In Duquesne borough, A LOT OF GROUND, fronting 150 feet on Bank lane, and running back to west branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on which is a two story Brick Dwelling, containing eleven rooms and wash house, all in good repair. It is a very desirable lot of ground for manufacturing purposes. For terms apply on the premises, to
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Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
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$1,100 WILL PURCHASE A SMALL FARM of four acres of Land, underlaid with Coal, with a new Frame Dwelling, a never failing spring and good spring house; 46 trees of assorted kinds of grafted fruit, all under good fence; situate 1¾ miles from Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

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J. BAKER,
R. J. BELL,
Administrators.
Cincinnati, August 21, 1866. au31-T

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Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

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Keep constantly on hand
Cotton Factory Oil, Dark Machinery Oil,
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Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR.

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
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Corner Wood and Third streets,
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

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Successor to
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CITY MATTERS.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Congregational Meeting—Proposed Withdrawal of the Pastor—Remonstrance from the Congregation.

An adjourned meeting of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, of this city, was held yesterday afternoon in the Lecture Room of the church, for the purpose of receiving a communication which their pastor, Rev. Wm. D. Howard, D. D., desired to present. Wm. B. Copeland, Esq., presided, and M. B. Lowrie Childs, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Upon the conclusion of the opening exercises, Dr. Howard announced that the members of the congregation had been aware for some time past of his intention to withdraw from his present pastoral relations with them. He then presented a communication, stating, in substance, that some three years ago, he received letters from parties residing in Cincinnati, inquiring whether he would entertain a proposition to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city. Not desiring to sever his connection with his present charge, he declined, and considered the matter definitely settled. Rev. Dr. Anderson was then called, but after officiating for eighteen months as pastor of the congregation, was, on account of ill health, compelled to resign. The call was again presented to Dr. Howard, and pressed with such zeal that he felt obliged to yield. He had not accepted the call because of any dissatisfaction with his relations to his present congregation, nor because his labors had not brought forth fruit, but had been impelled by a sense of duty to do so. He had arrived at the conclusion with extreme reluctance and it was the most serious sacrifice he had ever been called upon to make. He had accepted it not for a love of change nor in a spirit of adventure, but, because he believed that it was necessary to the well-being of the church in Cincinnati that an old and experienced laborer should be introduced there. The church to which he proposed to connect himself had passed through many troubles within the past few years; its membership had been greatly reduced and it was now without a pastor. He hoped that he could, by the grace of God, succeed in restoring it, and was prepared to use all the energies which he possessed towards that object. He had been connected with his present charge for nearly eighteen years, and had always met with the kindest consideration from every member of the congregation. During that period his salary had been doubled, and the most earnest affection had been manifested towards him. It pained him exceedingly to sever those pleasant connections; and nothing but a high sense of duty could impel him to do so. The doctor became so affected while reading the communication, that he was unable to proceed, and at his request Mr. Bakewell finished it. Upon its conclusion, Dr. Howard remarked that he would leave the matter in the hands of the congregation and the Presbytery, and then withdrew.

Mr. Bakewell stated that at a meeting held a day or two ago, a committee had been appointed to prepare a series of resolutions and submit them to the congregation. He then read the following:

Resolved, That it is with the deepest concern that we have heard from our pastor, Rev. Wm. D. Howard, D. D., of his purpose to make application to the Presbytery of Ohio for the dissolution of the pastoral relation with our Church, and that while we appreciate the high sense of duty which has led him to entertain the idea of sundering the connection which has so happily existed for over seventeen years, for the purpose of building up the Church of Christ in another city, yet we are so strongly convinced of the vital importance which it is to us as a congregation to retain Dr. Howard as our pastor that we cannot give our consent to his removal.

Resolved, That we are compelled by a sense of the duty which we owe to our Church, to our families and to the community amongst which we reside to make use of every proper effort in our power to retain Dr. Howard in our midst.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge our obligation to make any sacrifice for the good of the church at large, which God, in His Providence, may require at our hands, or which the Presbytery, in its wisdom, may recommend or demand, yet we do most earnestly and respectfully protest to the Presbytery against the removal of our beloved pastor, and his translation to another field of labor, for the following, among other reasons which might be enumerated: First, Our congregation is unanimous in their desire to retain Dr. Howard as their pastor. Second, That his removal would certainly result in a serious loss of membership to our congregation, and would prove highly disastrous to its best interests. Third, That it would prove very injurious to the peace and prosperity of a united and happy congregation, to remove from their midst a pastor who has been with them for so long a time, and to whom they are all, from the oldest to the youngest, so warmly attached.

Resolved, That we, as a congregation, are deeply sensible of the value of Dr. Howard's services to ourselves not only but to this community, of which he is a useful and honored member; that we earnestly and affectionately entreat him to remain with us, and that we do hereby pledge ourselves to continue to sustain him by every means in our power in his faithful labors to build up the church of Christ in our midst, and promote the peace and prosperity of our congregation.

Resolved, That commissioners be appointed to represent this congregation at the approaching meeting of the Presbytery of Ohio, with instructions to present our reasons for desiring that the call from the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati be not placed in the hands of our pastor, and at the same time to express our determination to submit to the action of the Presbytery.

After some remarks by Samuel McMasters, Esq., Dr. George L. McCook, Harvey Childs, Esq., J. D. Williams, Esq., and others, the resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The members of the congregation were then requested to affix their signatures to the resolutions, after which the meeting adjourned.

Organization of a Union Republican Geary Club in the Tenth Ward.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Republican voters of the Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, was held last evening at the office of Messrs. Bayne & Shafer, Fifth street. David Sims, Esq., presided, and N. W. Shafer, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers for the government of the Club. The Committee in their report beg leave to state that in the choice of a name for the Club, they considered that this campaign would not be closed with the election of General John W. Geary as Governor (as he will be,) but would last as long as the Congressional plan of Reconstruction met with opposition, and instead of styling it simply a "Geary Club," it be called the "Union Republican Club," in order that the Club might not lose sight of the principles on the line of which they propose to conduct the campaign. The following are the officers recommended by the Committee:

PRESIDENT—John Shipton, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Dr. T. I. Gallagher, John Gripp, August Steinemeyer, Sr., Alexander Scott, Stephen M. Ott and Charles Reichspfarr.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Noah W. Shafer.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Capt. Edward A. Montooth.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—David Sims, Chairman; Louis Dull, James Montooth, A. Frowenfeld, W. Weyman and Wm. Little.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—James L. Sutherland, Chairman; John Diehl, Joseph Keyser, Alex. Atkinson, J. D. Egan, Henry Daub, N. Feidle, John Ochse, Jacob Garber, F. J. Busha, J. M. Hoffman, Dr. George L. McCook, Joseph Hays, William Simpson, Noah W. Shafer, Elijah Baker and Christian Longhitano.

On motion the gentlemen above named were unanimously elected to the offices named.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee on Organization was adopted, and the club styled "The Tenth Ward Union Republican Geary Club."

The Club then adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday evening next.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee.

The Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, met yesterday afternoon at the Headquarters, City Hall, Pittsburgh. In the absence of the Chairman, Captain James Miller, presided.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

On motion of Colonel Thos. M. Bayne, all bills for printing were ordered to be referred to the Committee on Documents and Printing, with full power to act.

On motion, Dr. Taude and Hon. R. B Carnahan of Birmingham, were made members of the County Executive Committee.

On motion, the *Freiheit's Freund* and *Volksblatt* (German papers) were added as official papers of the Committee.

On motion of Colonel T. M. Bayne, the Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Association were authorized to erect suitable stands on the West Common, Allegheny city, for the accommodation of speakers at the mass meeting to be held on the 27th inst., after the adjournment of the Soldiers' Convention.

On motion of Joseph Butler, Esq., the Committee on Meetings and Speakers were instructed to invite Colonel H. C. Blackman to address a meeting in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on the evening of the 13th inst.

The following additional Vigilance Committees were reported, and the gentlemen named appointed:

Sharpsburg—Gen F H Collier, Chairman; M A Bennett, Jacob Covode, Capt R A Nesbitt, J A Taylor, J G Comstock, J Moutzhamer, William Burns, J C Lewis, A Morton, Ad Collier, Jacob Fogle, Wm Ayers, R M Coyle, Samuel England, Jas Saint, Wm Moyle, Rev M F Detchless, W A Lewis.

Patton Townships—Capt Thomas McMaster, Chairman; John Morrison, Esq., Zephaniah Aber, Wm N Haymaker, Esq., John Thompson, Henry Duff, J K Patterson, M Moffett, Andrew Elliott, S M Brinton, Wm Thompson, John R Beatty.

On motion, the Committee adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German named Edward Keeting died suddenly on Monday in a cooper shop attached to Hoffman's brewery on Chestnut street, Third ward, Allegheny. The deceased called at the shop during the afternoon, and upon stating that he was unwell, was permitted to lie down. Shortly afterwards he was seized with a spasm, which continued until death ensued. He was about thirty years of age, and had been leading an intemperate life for some time past. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict of "death from intemperance" was rendered.

ALLEGHENY SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Soldiers' League of Allegheny city was held last evening in the Diamond Weigh House. The committee appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the League, made a report, which was accepted. Nominations for officers to serve for the ensuing term was then entered into, after which the League adjourned to meet in Davis's Hall, Water street, near Federal, on Tuesday evening next. The returned soldiers evince considerable interest in the movement, and it will undoubtedly prove a success.

THE ALLEGHENY MEETING.—By private advices received from Philadelphia yesterday, it seems that the Convention of Southern Loyalists will probably continue in session all week. In that event, it is probable that the meeting announced to take place in Allegheny, Thursday evening, will be postponed for the present. If it should be postponed, it will be until early next week, when some of the most distinguished Southern patriots will be present.

NEW HOSE COMPANY.—The citizens of East Birmingham have concluded to organize a hose company for the better protection of their property from fire. The hose and carriage have already been contracted for, and a meeting will be held at School House No. 1, on Friday evening, for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

DON'T TRAIN IN THAT CROWD.—Mr. James K. McClure, of Lawrenceville, requests us to say that his name was used without authority as a Vice President of the National Union meeting in that borough, on Saturday evening last. Mr. McClure is a veteran Republican and don't wish to be considered as now going with the enemy. He will vote for Geary, sure.

OMISSION.—In publishing the names of the Union County Executive Committee a few days since, the name of Jacob S. Smith, of Shaler township, was accidentally omitted.

BRONCHITIS.—*From* Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York, May 14, 1858. "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your *Troches*." "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges, give prompt relief in Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, and are for sale throughout the United States and most foreign countries. MWF&W.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Meeting of the Resident Committee—Preparations for the Convention—Ladies' Committee on Decoration of City Hall—An Immense Congregation of Heroes Expected.

A meeting of the Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Association, of Washington, D. C., was held yesterday morning at City Hall, Pittsburgh. General James S. Negley, the chairman, presided, and Captain Norman M. Smith officiated as Secretary.

The Secretary stated the following circular, authorized by the Committee, had been printed and ready for distribution:

HEADQUARTERS SUB-COMMITTEE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION, PITTSBURGH, September 1, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to announce your appointment, as a member of the Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union Association; also, to invite your attendance at the assembly of Soldiers and Sailors in City Hall, on the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to choose delegates to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in this city, on the 25th inst. It is the intention to conclude the proceedings of the Convention with a grand public demonstration. Have the kindness to solicit the co-operation of your neighbors in this movement by organizing large delegations with appropriate National emblems, &c.

Yours very truly, NORMAN M. SMITH, Secretary.

Major General JAMES S. NEGLEY, Chairman.

General Negley read a communication from Will A. Short, Esq., Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, stating that from present indications, City Hall, Pittsburgh, would not be large enough to accommodate the delegates to the Convention, to say nothing of the visitors and audience which will be present, and said by all means to have a wigwam erected on the Allegheny City Commons for the holding of the Convention, as he considered it would be one of the largest conventions that was ever held on the continent.

Capt. Samuel Kilgore moved that a committee of ladies be appointed to decorate City Hall for the holding of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh on the 25th inst. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following ladies were then appointed as the committee with power to add to their numbers. (Owing to the great rush of business which the committee have in hand, many names of ladies may have been overlooked, and who desire to be members of the committee):

Mrs. Gen. Alex. Hays,	Mrs. Chas. W. Batchelor
" " Geo. S. Gallup,	Mrs. Hon. P. C. Shannon,
" " F. H. Collier,	Mrs. Geo. A. Berry,
" " A. L. Pearson,	Mrs. Wm. M. Hersh,
" " Thos. E. Rose,	Mrs. Wm. H. Smith,
" " Chas. Barnes,	Mrs. Chauncy B. Swick,
Mrs. Capt. N. M. Smith,	Mrs. John N. Berlin,
Mrs. James M. Cooper,	Mrs. Joseph Dilworth,
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Woods,	Mrs. B. F. Jones,
Mrs. Noah A. Purviance,	Mrs. B. B. Barton,
Mrs. Albert H. Childs,	Mrs. John Mulholland,
Mrs. John L. Boyd,	Mrs. John Richardson,
Mrs. John Dean,	Mrs. Dr. Thos. W. Shaw,
Mrs. Wm. B. Kirkpatrick,	Mrs. William Graff,
Mrs. Robert Thompson,	Mrs. Paul Hugus,
Mrs. John Chisler, Jr.,	Mrs. Sol. Schoyer,
Mrs. Samuel M. Kier,	Mrs. Jas. H. Sewell,
Mrs. Hon. E. H. Stowe,	Mrs. John McCargo,
Mrs. W. A. Bingham, Jr.	Mrs. William Denniston,
Mrs. Hon. R. B. Carnahan,	Mrs. Alex. M. Watson,
Mrs. John M. Kirkpatrick,	Mrs. E. M. Moorhead,
Mrs. Hon. Jas. L. Graham,	Mrs. S. H. Geyer,
Mrs. T. M. Marshall,	Mrs. R. S. Davis,
Mrs. Harvey Childs,	Mrs. J. F. Patterson,
Mrs. Captain Howe,	Miss Mary McAuley,
Mrs. Wm. Millensey,	Miss H. K. Weyman,
Mrs. Robert Davidson,	Miss Mary Little,
Mrs. John Harper,	Miss Emma Kean,
Mrs. James McKee,	Miss Hattie Williams,
Mrs. Major J. McK. Snodgrass,	Miss Bessie J. Kennedy,
Mrs. Springer Harbaugh,	Miss Sallie M. Kennedy,
Mrs. Dr. A. H. Gross,	Miss Emma Breed,
Mrs. Alfred Harrison,	Miss C. Stockton,
Mrs. Dr. Robinson,	Miss Annie Schwartz,
Mrs. Dr. Schooley,	Miss Anna Lothrop,
Mrs. Rev. W. W. Roup,	Miss Annie Christy,
Mrs. Will. Knox,	Miss Laura Christy,
Mrs. Mary Carothers,	Miss Sallie Christy,
Mrs. James Lyons,	Miss Mary O. Snowden,
Mrs. Sarah Hart,	Miss Rebecca S. Snowden,
Mrs. Geo. Dilworth,	Miss E. Brucklocker,
Mrs. David Aiken,	Miss Jennie Blume,
Mrs. Snaffer Birmingham,	Miss H. Moorhead,
Mrs. M. Marshall,	Miss M. E. Moorhead,
Miss Rachel McFadden,	Miss Maggie Bell,
Miss Ruth Park,	Miss Nellie Caldwell,
Miss Sadie Garrard,	Miss Annie Crossan,
Miss Gerrard,	Miss Kate Baum,
Miss Sylvania Coffin,	Miss Annie Stewart,
Miss Fanny Addison,	Miss Mary Parker,
Miss Kate Collier,	Miss Mary Ward,
Miss Shaw,	Miss Annie McKelvy,
Miss Mary D. McFadden,	Miss Sarah McKelvy,
Miss Annie Stewart,	Miss Susan M. Williams,
Miss Mary T. Brigham,	Miss Elizabeth Phillips,
Miss Fennie King,	Miss Bell Bradley,
Miss Amanda Bayne,	Miss Mary Bradley,
Miss Stella King,	Miss Maggie Johnson,
Miss Price,	Miss Mary Negley,
Miss Lida Baldwin,	Miss Virginia Barton,
Miss Edith Cameron,	Miss Elizabeth Chambers,
Miss Lida Sayers,	Miss Frank Coleman,
Miss Lide M. Horner,	Miss Sarah Aiken,
Miss Mary Myler,	Miss Martha McKelvy,
Miss Annie McCullough,	Miss Kate Brown,
Miss Maggie Montooth,	Miss Mary Bradley,
	Miss Sallie Sawyer,
	Miss Birdie Foster,
	Miss Mary A. Gray,

And many others.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the ladies who have been appointed to decorate City Hall for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, be requested to meet at City Hall, Pittsburgh, on Friday, 14th instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., and that they be authorized and requested to invite their lady friends to co-operate with them in this patriotic movement.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is anticipated that the proceedings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union Convention will conclude on the morning of the 27th inst., be it therefore

Resolved, That the public are respectfully invited to participate in a public meeting, to be held on the Commons, in Allegheny city, where stands will be erected for the distinguished speakers who may be present. All delegations are respectfully requested to carry National or State flags.

The following distinguished speakers are expected to be present: General B. F. Butler, General John A. Logan, General N. P. Banks, General J. A. Garfield, General J. A. Chamberlin, General A. E. Burnside, General John W. Geary, and many others.

On motion of General A. L. Pearson, Lieut. W. B. Cook was made a member of the Resident Committee.

On motion, a Committee of two on Printing, consisting of Colonel Thomas M. Bayne and Lieutenant W. B. Cook, were appointed.

The Committee then adjourned.

"BOYS IN BLUE."

Sub-Committees Appointed by Executive Committee—Organize Immediately.

The Executive Committee of the "Boys in Blue" have appointed the following Sub-Committees in the several wards and districts of the county for the purpose of organizing and enrolling members. The first named is Chairman of each of the respective committees, and it is expected that meetings will be called at once, and when the roll is completed, information of that fact be given the Executive Committee, which meets at Republican Headquarters at twelve o'clock of each day, who will furnish all the information required:—

PITTSBURGH—First Ward—Capt John McClarahan, Capt Louis Hager, Capt George W Perkins, private John Williams, private James Moore.

Second Ward—Capt Hamlet Lowe, Lieut W B Cook, Capt Arthur Stewart, Jesse H Lippincott, Frank Weyman.

Third Ward—Col W B Neeper, Sergeant Saml Thompson, private Wash Colville, Chas Fraren, Leopold Woll.

Fourth Ward—Col Jos Browne, Col Jno Snodgrass, Capt R G Hare, Steward Wm Clowes, Lieut Walter S McCune, Capt Charles W McHenry.

Fifth Ward—Capt T S Sloan, Lieut D L Crawford, Capt John Steel, William H McCleary, Wm Dixon, Nathan Divens.

Sixth Ward—Major Samuel Kilgore, Colonel G Schleiter, Sergt Saml Newton, Sergt Wm Shore, Sergt H M Curry, Sergt B F Kennedy, Capt J D McFarland.

Seventh Ward—Col Jas Patchell, Capt Wm Meigs, Lieut R D Barker, Sergt Wash Hill, Capt W N Paxton.

Eighth Ward—Col D M Armor, Colonel Jas Schaffer, Capt J R T Noble, Lieut J Henry Miller, Wm Presser.

Ninth Ward—James W Mackrell, Lieut Fred Metzgar, T M McNary, John Scott, C H Cockrill.

Tenth Ward—Captain E A Montooth, John Robinson, Jas L Sutherland, Capt Calliseth.

ALLEGHENY—First Ward—Colonel J B Clark, Capt David Cornelius, Capt J M Kelsey, Sergt Stewart, Wm Clawson.

Second Ward—Major W M Harris, Captain James Crow, Lieut Albert Matchell, Corp N Ott.

Third Ward—Lieut Wm Bowden, Major Rush Tyler, Sergt Jonathan Deer, Wm Scandreth, Geo Carothers, Capt Oliver West.

Fourth Ward—Capt William P Herbert, Lieut Alfred Kradle, Col D W Magraw, Capt A Carson, Sergt W T Bradbury.

Lawrenceville—Sergt A J Harbaugh, Sergt S M Reynolds, Sergt John C Lee, Capt E P Johnson, Lewis Winters, Lewis Hare.

Manchester—Capt Barkley, Lieut J D Pearce, Capt John C Harper, Sergt Robert Hutchison, Capt W J Kane.

Birmingham—Capt A H Heisey, Lieut Samuel W Barr, Capt Matt Felker, John S Lamble, Jno Davis, John Verner.

East Birmingham—Capt John Zeh, Capt S M Duvall, Lieut Charles Kolbeck, Private John Arras.

South Pittsburgh—Wm H Barker, Wallace Crawdy, John S Johnson, Capt S J Brauff, Lieut Robt J Lewis.

Temperanceville—Capt Columbus Patterson, Col James W Ballentine, Lieut — Hunter, Saml Ground, Capt W W Irwin.

Mt Washington—Capt Albert Dilworth, Sergt Isaac Ambler, Sergt John C Shaler, Jr, Thomas Nelson, Jacob Amond.

Monongahela—Jeff Lewellyn.

McKeesport—Capt David Critchlow, C C Taylor, Col J McK Snodgrass, Sergt Nelson Taylor, Capt Macintosh.

Sewickley Borough—Capt James T Semple, Capt Nevin, Sergt Milton Myers, F A Myers, O W Till, Caleb Gray, Milo Scott, L N Guy.

Tarentum—Capt R D Humes, Robert S P McCall, Joseph Dunn, Luther Dickey, Samuel Evans.

Duquesne—Sidney Robb, Algernon Robb, Jno H Mooney.

Elizabeth—Col J B Copeland, Wm Dewalt, Sergt Allen Wall, Daniel Watson, Wm Speer.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt—Col D B Morris, Maj Murphy.

Liberty—Capt N M Smith, Sergt John H Kerr, Sergt F Marion Martin, Sergt Alex Murdock, Capt Wm Latimer.

Collins—Capt B W Morgan, Maj J S Lawson, Daniel McNulty, Capt J B Duff, Lieut Samuel Dickey.

Wilkins—James Gilmore, Jr, Samuel Creelman, John S McKelvy, Captain John Paden, Captain J T Chalfant, George Fritz, William Fritz.

Patton—Captain Thomas McMasters, Elliott Wilson.

Ross—Captain Samuel Forester, Geo W Rodgers, William V Reel, Willis Preston, Wm R Quail.

McClure—Captain H S Fleming, Richard Gray.

Penn—Henry Snively, Wilson Duff, Robert Stottler, Uriah Rienz, Wm D Houghtelline.

East Deer—Samuel Robertson, John Bailey, James Findlay, Will Thompson, Robt Kennedy, Wm Broadfoot.

Fawn—Captain Daniel Gravat, Lieut Wm Hill, John McDowell, Captain D C Boggs, Jacob Gross.

Lower St. Clair—David Shafer, Philip Hoerr, George Thomas, Fred Wilheim, Louis Fritz, John W Patterson.

Upper St. Clair—Captain Shaffer, Wm J Fife, Joseph Couch.

North Fayette—Sergt. John Marks, John Jardine, Wm Jeffrey, George Allison, John Matthews.

South Fayette—Capt R Boyce, Lieut Samuel Morgan, John W. Nesbit, Wm H McCune, Whit. Moss.

Chartiers—William Beddy.

Scott—F R Boss, L M Truxell, Wm A White, Harrison—Samuel D Kearnes, Snowden Miller, W W Randolph, Frank Haus, Joseph Wolf, David Wandarley.

Snowdon—Capt. James Hulz.

Plum—Clay Collins, John Keating, Lieut A W Bell.

Shaler—Col John A Danks.

Sewickley—Lieut F M Love, Wm W Wardrop, David Shields, Thomas Linn, Jr, Wesley Hamilton, Capt N Wray.

Baldwin—Melchior Verner, Hugh Pace.

Reserve—Capt Robert Pollock, Lieut Hodle.

Crescent—Jacob Seifle.

Robinson—Captain R B Young, John Phillips, Willing Ewing, James H Glass, Gustavus Young, William B Bailey.

Union—Captain J K Neeld, Robert Gray, Maj. F C Negley, Lieutenant Thomas Welsh, William Bennett, George Perkins, Thos Burke.

Moon—Lieutenant Sanford Feree, John Watt, Captain William Cooper.

Findley—Wm Barton.

Mifflin—Joel Large.

West Deer—S McCallister, Wm Magill, E S Gibson, W R Brasher, Captain John McClellan.

Plum—Lieutenant J C Patterson, J A Armstrong, Bedford Davidson.

Versailles—Lieutenant J M Larimer, R H Gray, Alexander Foster, George Fritz, John Mackey, John A Young, John Haney.

Hampton—Silas Sample, W P Huggins, Walter Grubs, J B McCurdy, Jos Cricks, John G Brown.

Richland—J C Plumer, G W Ewalt, D H Hulbert, R Crawford, W Phillips.

BASE BALL—ERIE AND THE HYGEIAS.—We observe by the Erie *Dispatch* that the game which was to have been played by the Excelsior Club of that city and our Hygeias, failed to "go off," owing to some "dampness or priming" in the latter Club. The Erie folks complain that this is the second time the Pittsburghers have disappointed them. The exacting business engagements of many members of the Hygeia have withdrawn the nine, in a measure, from field exercise, and in this way their paying muscle is materially impaired. Cannot the "Enterprise" go out to Erie and show the lakers a touch of the "mettle of their posture?" The Erians, who are noted for their hospitality, would be glad to welcome them. A challenge addressed to Mr. J. C. McCreary, Secretary, would reach the "Excelsiors." What say you boys of the Enterprise?

MEETING AT ETNA.—A meeting of the Union Republicans of Shaler Township will be held at the village of Etna, this evening at seven o'clock. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Rev. John Magan and R. B. Carnahan, Esq., are announced to be present and address the meeting.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF CONTROL.—The Allegheny Board of Control met last evening at the Fourth Ward School House, but a quorum not being present, the members present adjourned.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

Public Amusements

The four theatres are now in successful operation, and have flattering prospects for a continuance thereof. At the Opera House, this evening, Miss Lucille Western will appear as "Mrs. Haller," in the "Stranger." At the Academy of Music, Miss Annette Ince will appear as "Juliet," in Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet." At the Pittsburgh Theatre, Mrs. Emma Waller will give her great impersonation of "Lady Macbeth." At Trimble's Varieties, the model company will appear in an attractive programme.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	3:00 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m
Altoona Accom.	7:00 a m	Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m
Fast Line	10:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	11:50 a m	Johnstown Acc'n	9:50 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	11:5 a m	Baltimore Exp.	1:00 p m
Wall's No. 2	12:20 p m	Phila. Express	1:30 p m
Johnstown Acc.	2:50 p m	New York Exp.	1:50 p m
Braddock No. 1	3:30 p m	Wall's No. 3	2:05 p m
Phila. Express	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m	Braddock No. 1	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	6:00 p m	Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m
Fast Line	10:15 p m	Altoona acc. and Emg't train	10:15 p m
Wall's No. 6	10:50 p m	Day Express	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.

(See advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	2:00 a m	Mail	3:40 p m
Express	2:10 p m	Express	9:55 p m
Fast Line	10:50 p m	Fast Line	10:50 a m
Way Accommod'n	6:00 a m	Way Accommod'n	7:10 p m
Mansfield Accom.	9:35 a m	Mansfield Accom.	1:15 p m
Steub. Accomm.	4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm.	8:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Cleveland Exp.	2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp.	2:20 a m
Erie & Y'n Exp.	5:50 a m	Chicago Express	10:40 a m
Cl & Wh'g Mail	6:10 a m	Wheeling Exp.	11:05 a m
Chicago Ex Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Express	3:50 p m
Cl & Wheel'g Ex	1:55 p m	Cl & Wh'g Exp.	3:50 p m
Chicago Express	2:10 p m	Erie & Y'n Exp.	6:35 p m
Wheeling Express	4:35 p m	Chicago Exp.	9:30 p m
Chicago Express	11:00 p m	Cl & Wh'g Exp.	9:30 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:50 a m; 2:25, 3:30, 4:50, 5:20, 6:15 and 10:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
W Newton Acm.	6:15 p m	W Newton Acm.	8:40 a m
1st M' Kees Acm.	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	10:00 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Braddock's Acm.	4:10 p m	Braddock's	5:35 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
1st Kiskim's Ac.	6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac.	12:20 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)	7:00 a m	Mail (to and from Mahoning)	6:00 p m
1st Hulton Acm.	9:00 a m	1st Hulton Acm.	11:20 a m
Parnassus "	11:00 a m	Parnassus "	2:00 p m
2d Kiskim's Ac.	1:30 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac.	
2d Hulton Acm.	2:30 p m	2d Hulton Acm.	4:40 p m
Exp. to & from Mahoning	4:00 p m	Exp. to & from Mahoning	10:05 a m
3d Hulton Acm.	4:45 p m	3d Hulton Acm.	6:50 p m
4th "	6:20 p m	4th "	8:45 p m
Soda Works		Soda Works	8:00 p m

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning 8 A. M. Evening 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily 3 P. M. James Rees

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the future peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses who supported the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

The COMMERCIAL will fully and earnestly discuss the questions of the day, and through its ample columns will spread before the public a vast amount of carefully prepared matter, besides speeches of distinguished speakers, and documents bearing directly on the questions involved in the issue. The present circulation is unequalled and constantly increasing. The Daily issue reaches the business community of an extensive district, and the Weekly Edition has an extensive circulation among the masses. It is by the dissemination of intelligence only that the triumph of the good cause will be assured. To this end the COMMERCIAL will be furnished for the campaign at the following rates:

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, September 4—P. M.

There is a light improvement in the New York quotations up to noon to-day. Gold, 146; eighty-ones, 112; five-twenties, old, 112¾; new do., 9[illegible]; seven-thirties, 6[illegible]; Michigan Southern, 83¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86¼; Fort Wayne, 103½; Erie, 72¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Chicago and Northwestern (common), 35¼; preferred do., 60¼; Western Union Telegraph, 58; Bennehoff, (oil,) 7¼; Pithole, 1¼; United States, 7¼; Gregory, (gold,) 19¼; Holman, 39.

—Stock sales Tuesday evening, September 4th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$67 00
Allegheny National Bank	67 75
Birmingham Gas Company	50 25
National Refining and Storing Company	10 00
City of Pittsburgh Compromise Bond	72 50

—Financial affairs locally are working much easier than at any time during the present year. Large amounts of capital are seeking investment in long paper or mortgages at low rates. We notice a decided improvement in Allegheny county 5s, which are selling at 75½, and State coupon 5s at 96. There are a few transactions in oil stocks. Ocean sells at 5¼, Caldwell at ¾, and Dalzell at 94 cents. The *Press* says: "There is no falling off in the remarkable ease which has characterized the money market for several months. A large amount of capital continues to lie idle, for want of profitable employment, and while this state of things continues the stock market must unavoidably continue to move upward. The speculators for a decline are endeavoring to create an impression that before any marked rise again occurs there must be a fall of five to ten per cent., and when they have bought all they require at that decline, then the upward movement of prices will be rapid and great. The bears are, however, extremely careful not to put out shorts to any great extent. They are advising everybody who holds stocks to sell, and sacrifice at low prices, for their benefit. The money market will rule easy for some time to come, and so far as facilities for carrying stocks are concerned, the bulls have everything in their favor. Telegrams from London report an advance in Government bonds to 73¾. Erie to 46½, and Illinois Central to 79¾. The returning ease and cheaper rate for money in the London market will increase the demand for American securities, and assist materially in strengthening prices here, by an influx of foreign cash capital.

—At the Insurance Convention held at Freeport, Ill., on the 15th inst., at which companies in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio were represented, the following schedule of rates was agreed on: On farm property and detached dwellings, for one year, 50 cents; for two years, 90 cents; for three years, $1 25; for four years $1 70; for five years, $2; and for churches and school houses double the above rates, and that the rates of other property not specified, be advanced 25 per cent. on rates heretofore charged; and that ten per cent. more be charged on dwelling occupied by tenants than those occupied by owners. Resolutions were passed recommending such State legislation as would discountenance competition and promote the interests of all insurance companies alike; also recommending the above rates to other Western Companies not represented at the Convention, a more thorough investigation into the cause of fires, and restricting the commissions paid agents to 25 per cent. on farm property and detached dwellings, and 15 per cent. on all other property, besides suggesting a more thorough protective system against the frauds of agents.

—The shipments of Five twenty bonds for the past week, it is estimated, were probably not less than three millions. The insurance companies at New York have issued such a large amount of policies upon bonds that they have advanced their rates from ¼ to ½ per cent., which is double the former rate.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 5, 1866.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The demand for the leading articles not being extensive we have no large sales to record. The prices of most articles remain unsettled, and the result is dealers take hold sparingly in the expectation that prices will be lower. Flour was in good demand; holders were firm, refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts yesterday were larger than for some days past viz: 1,440 bbls. by rail and 25 bbls. by the slack water, the first we have received by the river route for a long time—in fact we have been supplying the Monongahela Valley with the one thing needful. Bacon was steady with a good trade demand; former prices have been maintained. The stock in the market is not large. We notice the receipts of several lots of hams by rail. Grain—The market has undergone no particular change. Wheat was scarce and wanted; former prices have been steadily maintained. The receipts since our last were small, consisting of 1 car load and 107 sacks. Oats—The market being overstocked, prices were weak with a downward tendency. The receipts have fallen off, yesterday's comprise 89 sacks and 1 car load. Corn dull; the receipts were 3 car loads. Rye not much called. Receipts are increasing; 1 car load and 290 bushels were the receipts. Cheese—The market was firm, with a fair demand. The receipts since our last were 129 boxes. Butter—The stock in first hands being light, holders were firm. There was some inquiry for export. Feed—The market was very firm, with a demand in advance of the supply. Below will be found the sales that come under our notice:

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 5, 1866.

The oil market remains dull and inactive, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. This has been the state of the market all week. The reports from the East have depressed the trade here. The receipts of crude from Smith's Ferry, Green county and the Allegheny since our last were 1,946 bbls. The different descriptions of oil will be designated by a mark that will be understood by those engaged in the oil trade. The market yesterday was very unsettled. Sales were made at 15½, 16, 16½@17c, the latter for heavy oil. The sales reported were the following: 1,000 bbls. a prime article, at 17c; 500 bbls do, at 16½c; 50 bbls light oil, at 16c; 150 bbls do, of lighter, 15½c. Refiners generally are waiting. The figures don't yet meet their views.

REFINED OIL—We have but a single sale to record, that of 500 bbls bonded, Philadelphia, September delivery, 45c. The brand was a favorite one. Free oil is not wanted. Prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny, Ohio and Monongahela Rivers.

Clarke & Co, G C A	4	J D Carlisle, G C A	88
Fisher & Bro. A	902	W P Logan, A	87
J Mawhinney & Co, A	270	J Wilkins, A	202
Waring & King, S F	55	D Bushnell, G C A	81
Buffum & Kebew, S F	100	McCreight & Co, S F	55
A L Hilton, S F	51	W P Logan, S F	50
Total			1946

Grain Receipts.

The following are the receipts of grain, at the Pittsburgh Elevator, for the month of August:

	Cars.	Bushels.
Wheat	119	40,744
Corn	55	22,064
Oats	49	31,501
Rye	24	8,904
Barley	2	808
Total	249	104,021

Cincinnati Markets.

September 3.—Butter—The market is steady but the demand is not so active. Qualities below prime are neglected and difficult to dispose of. We quote prime to choice Central Ohio 29a30c, and the lower grades 20a27c. There is very little Western R serve coming forward, and hardly enough doing in it to warrant quotations. Small sales of the best grades are being made at 33a35c.

Coal—There is a quiet but steady market for Ohio river afloat at 16a17c and Pittsburgh at 16c ℔ bush; the former sells at retail at 16a18c and the latter at 20c ℔ bush, delivered to consumers.

Eggs—Under increased receipts and less demand, prices have dropped to 20c per dozen for fresh in good order, and the market closes dull at that rate.

Flour—The market was quiet to-day for all grades excepting extra made of new wheat for which there was an active demand from the local trade and from country dealers. There is no accumulation of new wheat flour here, and prices are all fully sustained, but there is considerable old flour in stock, and it is offered rather pressingly at material concessions. We quote superfine at $8a8 50 for good to choice brands of city and country; extra at $10 00a11 00 for low grade to choice trade brands; family at $11 00a12 00, and fancy at $12 50a14 00 ℔ bbl. There is a steady market for Rye Flour at $4 00a5 00 ℔ bbl for the best city brands.

Grease—There is a quiet market and prices are hardly as firm. We quote brown at 10½a12c, yellow at 12½a13½c, and white at 14a15½c per lb.

Hemp—Stocks are light and the market is firm at $275 00a310 00 per ton for good to choice undressed Missouri and Kentucky.

Oil—There is still a good demand for linseed at $1 78a1 80 per gallon. Extra winter strained lard oil remains firm at $1 80, and lower grades at $1 45a1 75. Petroleum is active at 58a60c for refined, tax paid.

Tallow—There is a steady market for city at 12¼c per lb, and country at 11¾a12c.

Whisky—The market is active and prices higher. Free was in active demand at $2 28, but could not be had under $2 29, and 35 bbls sold at that price. 100 bbls in bond sold at 41c, and 300 bbls at 31½c per gallon.

Imports and Exports.

The actual consumption of Foreign merchandise, at New York, for the first seven months of the present year, amounted to $170,078,426, against $104,451,593, same period last year. The amount of custom duty received on these goods, was $79,055,376. The exports of all descriptions for the seven months of the calendar year were of domestic produce, $117,311,612; of foreign re-exports, $4,918,774 and of specie, $51,603,889. Total, $172,829,275, against $192,378,505, same period of 1865. The gold values of import entries of foreign merchandise at New York, from January 1st, 1866, to September 1st, are officially reported, $210,636,041, against $125,250,992, same time last year. Increase to date, $85,305,052. The currency value of the exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the same period, is officially reported, $131,987,776, against $99,034,055 same period last year. Increase, $32,953,721.

Ironton Iron Market.

The Ironton (Ohio) *Register*, of Thursday, August 30, says:

Transactions in No 2 mill at $47 00, on short time, are noted. No 1 foundry is still held firmly at $47 00a49 00, the tendency being upward. Inquiries are more numerous, and it is probably that the demand will soon be strengthened. Orders for manufactured iron are increasing. Rates are undergoing no change. Activity in nails continues, and prices rule at $7 00 for 10d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 4, 1866.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FLOUR—Was active and firm at $10 37½@12 75 for white Winter extras, and $8 75@10 37½ for Spring extras.

WHEAT—Was in fair demand and 2@3c better, closing at $1 83@1 85 for No 1, and at $1 58@1 62 for No. 2 Spring; rejected ruled quiet at $1 35@1 48, and old at 70@71c.

CORN—Was less active but firmer, at an advance of 1@1½c, the market for No. 1 closing at 51¼@52c, and for No. 2 at 50@50½c. Canal corn was rather quiet at 50½@52c for No. 1.

OATS—Were firmer at 28@28½c for No. 1, and 24@24½c for No. 2.

RYE—Was quiet but steady, with sales of No. 1 at 60@62c.

BARLEY—Was in moderate demand at 80@81c for No. 1, 50c for No. 2, and 40c for rejected.

HIGHWINES—Were nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Were dull and inactive.

SEEDS—Were dull, and sales were confined to Timothy at $3 00@3 20.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, September 4.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and 1@2c higher: sales at $1 75al 85 for No. 1, and $1 58a for No. 2. Corn firm and ½c higher: sales at 51a52c for No. 1, and 49a50c for No. 2. Oats firm at 28a28½c for No. 1, and 24a24½c for No 2. Highwines dull. Provisions dull. Freights active at a decline of ¼a½c. Corn 10¼a11c; wheat 12¼c to Buffalo. Receipts—1,000 bbls flour, 76,000 bus wheat, 248,000 bus corn, 16,000 bus oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour, 48,000 bus wheat, 61,000 bus corn.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 146⅛.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, September 4, 1866.

GOLD

Closed at 146⅛.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The Assistant Treasurer here disbursed $1,276,000 yesterday, and $237,000 in coin as interest on the 10-40 bonds. The whole amount to be paid out is $1,500,000, of which $200,000 are disbursed at this point. The temporary loan account is nearly closed up so far as the Sub Treasury here is concerned. The total amount paid out thus far is $82,000,000, and there is only $4,586,000 yet uncalled for.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Fell off this afternoon, owing to a false report from London of a decline to 72½, but at the close there was rather more steadiness. The market has been quiet all day and the volume of business light. Closing prices: Coupons, 1881, 108½a109; 10-40 coupons, 98¾a99; July 7-30s, 105½a105¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

At the last open board was firm, but without any special features.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 4—Money easy and steady at 4a5 per cent. Sterling somewhat unsettled at 109½a109⅝. Gold unsettled and firmer, opening at 145¾, advancing to 146½ and closing at 146[illegible]. Governments dull and drooping. Freights to Liverpool dull. Stocks better: Fort Wayne, 104; Rock Island, 109¼; Northwestern, 33¾; Reading, 113⅜; Erie, 72¾; Hudson, 119¾; New York Central, 102¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 29¾; sixes of 1881, coupons, 112; 5-20 coupons, 1862, 111¾; 5-20 coupons, 1865, 108¾; 7-30's, second series, 105¾; 7-30's third series, 105¾.

The *Commercial's* money article says: Affairs in Wall street are assuming a firmer tone, and show more activity. During the last few days a large amount of stocks has passed into the hands of parties who were temporarily bears, and who, having got the stocks they wanted, are in turn active bulls. The new holders of stocks are a strong clique of firms and their antecedents to carry prices to a higher point than they have been especially as the season, and still in prices has given out a considerable short interest.

At the morning board prices were ½a¾ higher on the railroad list. Governments are moderately active, some purchases of old 5-20s are made by foreign bankers at 112a112¼. Other bonds are unchanged, but for the moment the tone in governments is a shade weaker. Foreign exchange is rather firmer, apparently the result of the very low rate having brought out buyers. Some of the new drawers are asking 109¾ for sterling 60 days, but can't sell better than at 109⅝, which may be quoted the top price for actual transactions in prime bankers. Money continues very abundant; the rate on call loans being generally 4 per cent., with exceptions at five per cent. Discounts are dull, owing to the extreme scarcity of bills, the supply being much behind the demand. Prime names range at 5a5½ per cent. Gold is weak, but for the short interest, which is considerable. There appears to be nothing to prevent a decline in the premium. The market is sufficiently oversold to coerce the rate of interest on gold loans to range at 3½ per cent. per day.

The *Post's* money article says: Although there is much dullness, there is no oppression and an improvement in prices of stocks is looked for. The loan market is easy at 5 per cent., with transactions in long commercial paper at 5a5½, with more demand than supply. Stocks stagnant but firm at the close, in consequence of a rumor of lower prices in London. Government stocks dull. New York Central, 103¼; Rock Island 109¼; Hudson, 118; Illinois Central, 128¼. Foreign exchange unsettled.

At the four o'clock open board, the following were the principal sales: Western Union Telegraph, [illegible]; New York Central ex-dividend, 103¾; Erie, 72¾; Reading, ex-dividend, B 3, 113¾; Michigan Southern, 83¾; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 8 3, 109¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 83¾; Fort Wayne and Chicago, ex-dividend, 104. Gold closed at 146⅛.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 4—Flour—No. 1 spring $10 25; Ohio $12a12 25; western spring $10 75. Wheat—White $2 10 for No 1 Milwaukee, old, $1 80 for No. 2 Chicago new and $2 75 for White Michigan. Corn firm 80 bush for Toledo; 80c for No 1. Oats—23,000 bush No 2 Ohio 35c. Pork—$34 50a35. Lard—City 21c. Whiskey $2 26. Canal freights to New York—Corn 13½c to Albany, 11½a12c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 7,000 bush; corn, 1,400 bush; oats, 7,300 bush; rye, 8,000 bush; wheat 20,340 bush; corn, 123,100 bush; Rye, 7,860 bush. The receipts at the port of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland for the week ending Saturday, September 1st, were: Flour, 75,741 bbls wheat, [illegible] corn 1,054,385 bush; oats, 218,096 bush; Barley, 51,172 bushels; Rye, 87,0[illegible] bush.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4—Cotton easy; sales of 870 bales low middling at 32c. Receipts for four days 1,109 bales, against 881. Exports 1,052 bales. Bank sterling 54. New York exchange par. Freights—To New York, ½a¾; to Liverpool, [illegible].

Louisville Provision, Whisky and Tobacco Markets.

September 3.—Provisions and Lard—Holders are firm and mess pork is scarce. Sales of 45 bbls at $33 50. Bulk meats are offered at $33 25. Bacon steady and in good request, with sales 25 casks shoulders at 17½c; 50 do clear sides at 21¼a21½c, 10 do clear ribbed sides at 20¾c; 40 hams in tierces—plain at 25½c. Sugar-cured hams 1[illegible], Magnolia, 25c. Lard in tierces at 20¾c, and 45 kegs at 23c. 9 casks uncanvassed bacon ribbed sides at 17½c.

Tobacco—Market steady for all grades and choice grades with light offerings, which numbered 43 hhds and 7 trierces. Sales include 7 hhds at $3 50 to 10, 1 at $5 60, 1 at $5 65, 1 at $6 50, 1 at $6 55, 1 at $6 50, 2 at $7 00, 1 at $7 20, 2 at $8 25, 2 at $14 25, 2 at $16 25, 1 at $19 25, and 1 at $21 75. The sales for the week have been 311 hhds.

Whisky—Prices have advanced, with sales of raw, in small lots, $2 29, some sales at $2 28.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Wm McCully & Co, 1 box glassware; L H Voigt & Co, 1 keg butter; C P Markle & Co, 3 sacks rags; H M Bush, 2 bbls brooms; Newcomb & Co, 3 bbls [illegible]; Douglas & Co, 3 bbls [illegible], 2 do pickles; Feight, 2 cars headings; B Hesselton; C P Markle & Co, 31 sacks rags; [illegible] & Co, 10 barrels apples; D Wright, 2 cases glass; Godfrey & Clark, [illegible] sacks rags; Miller & Rickertson, 1 bbl name; Cook Bros & Co, 1 bbl; Clark & Co, 1 sewing machine; J C Bidwell, 1 car [illegible]; Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; J S Dilworth & Co, 2 cars wheat; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 85 bundles printing paper; McKee Bros, 2 bbls cullett.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

McCabe & Aufer, 258 bushels corn; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 860 do oats; Ammon & Scott, 75 do corn; R Knox & Son, 18 sacks rags; Stewart & Co, 800 bushels oats; C C Smith, 2 cars staves; Graff & Reiter, 18 barrels apples; H Wakeman, 20 kegs butter; J Wilson, 10 bushels apples; Joseph & Co, 2 gross 6sh; M W Rankin, 2 bbls eggs; J Robinson & Co, 25 sks barley; Hall & Speer, 100 old metal; Wm Heiser, 1 car old iron; W J [illegible] & Co, 1 car flaxseed; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 85 bundles printing paper; McKee Bros, 2 bbls cullett.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Geo Miller, 1 car stone; Schomaker & Lang, 31 sacks oats; Wm Colver, 14 pkgs butter and eggs, McCullough, Smith & Co, 2 pkgs rags; Wm Flacus & Son, 15 sks tanners scraps, 1 bbl do, 2 bbls tallow; J Dunlap, 3 bbls apples, 1 basket, 1 sk rags; S Crothers, 98 sks oats; Hall & Speer, 1 lot old metal; W D Patterson, 2 sks oats; Monongahela House, 15 pkgs marketing; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron and nails; Wm Sinclair, 1 car tan bark.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Fry & Scott, 1 box glass; Loppy & Weise, 1 car tan bark; Moreland & Mitchell, 41 sacks oats; E Hazelton, 4 bbls rags; J Murphy, 1 bbl cut and dry tobacco; J H Lippincott, 1 box brushes; C P Markle & Co, 13 bundles printing paper; S M Wickersham, 4 kegs nuts.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Pettit & Newlin, 18 bbls apples; J McAlpen, 60 sacks oats; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 37 sacks flaxseed; J J Bender, 1 car kegs; T C Jenkins, 18 bbls potatoes; H Kear, jr, 1 car ear corn; J Porterfield & Bro, 2 bbls oat meal, 2 do barley; W Haslage, 5 bbls oat meal.

Imports of Coal, Coke and Lime, per Connellsville Railroad, for the Month of August.

COAL.

	No. Tons
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Co.	480
Lloyd & Black	1,680
Pittsburgh Gas Co.	1,070
C. H. Armstrong	40
P. C. & L. Coal Co.	20
N. J. Bigley & Co.	1,013
McJoy & Bro	1,013
Moorhead & Co.	410
F. Steffens	120
J. McClaren	295
Wm Moore	180
Total	8,214
Laughlin & Co.	15,000 bushels.

COKE.

	No. Bush.
Graff, Bennett & Co.	49,000
Pitts & Con Gas, Coal and Coke Co.	9,500
Laughlin & Co.	99,000
Morgan & Co.	17,000
Total	169,500

LIME STONE.

Laughlin & Co. 400 tons lime stone.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail Transportation Company.

S Myers, 9 pkgs furniture; J C Gabler, 210 bxs glass; R Crebharts, 99 do; G H Tower, 1 bbl corn; Capt J L Rhodes, 1 calf; W McElroy, 1 bbl eggs; L H Voigt & Co, 2 bbls eggs; J & J Sedgwick, 9 sks flaxseed, 5 do potatoes; Stamm & Hilg, 7 pkgs butter and eggs; Ammon & Scott, 99 sks oats; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 1 lot merchandise; D Bushnell, 82 bbls Green county oil.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva People's Line.

W Smith, 6 pkgs butter and eggs; J. Hawkins, 8 head sheep; Wormser & Myers, 100 empty oil bbls; T. Holmes, 9 pkgs household goods; W Flacus & Son, 7 bbls flour; W P Hamilton, 8 pkgs marketing; Capt Williams, 100 ft deck plank; C Cargny, 56 baskets marketing.

GEORGE MUIR,

OF

ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there is any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, (as per above address,) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $2 30.

J+14

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration on the estate of John Atkinson, deceased, has been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

D. MERCER, Adm'r., Mayor's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

au21 1taw-6w

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF

25,000	lbs. S. C. Hams.	
25,000	"	Dried Beef.
50,000	"	Bacon Sides.
75,000	"	Shoulders.

Just out of smoke house, and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Wayne and Penn streets.

dec11

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMER ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Fayette	Cox	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks on the bridge indicated two feet four inches and swelling slowly. The mail reports the Monongahela rising at head waters.

THE fine packet Ida Rees, Capt. R. Rees, is announced for Cincinnati, this day. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. We are pleased to see our esteemed friend, Col. Brown, in the office. The Colonel is one of the most accomplished officers that come to this port.

THE new packet W. A. Caldwell, Capt. John Woodburn, has entered the Parkersburg trade. The Caldwell is one of the handsomest light-water boats ever built. The Arkansas Traveler is just the person to have charge of such a boat.

CAPT. W. B. Nowland's new steamer, Van Buren, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. She is one of the most complete boats built this season. We shall have more to say before she takes her departure.

Cincinnati.

September 3.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was cloudy and sultry, with occasional showers of rain during the morning. The river at this point during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock last evening had fallen some six inches, with scant six feet six inches in the channel at that hour last evening.

Business on the landing for the past week, ending last evening, has been but fair to middling. A few orders were received from below that would, for a day or so, make business quite active, but after they were filled, it would again relapse into the same dull and lifeless state as before. During the latter part of the week considerable amounts of New Orleans freights were offered, which has caused a number of boats to put up their shingles for that port. The Memphis trade has been very good, considering the dull times. The local packets, especially the Louisville lines, have done a fair amount of business. The present week gives indications of a more active trade than for some time past.

The Armadillo dropped down to the landing, and will receive for New Orleans and all intermediate landings, in command of Captain D. H. Swaney, with the correct Mr. Charles Lorenzo in charge of the office.

A gentleman named Montessuy has invented what he calls the "self-mover and slip ship." Its peculiarity consists in having the lower portion formed of vacuums, from which the air has been compressed, rest on the surface of the water, from which it receives no resistance in its motion. Attached to the vessel is a large wheel, moved by the force of attraction of the earth and the density of water and lighter materials. The inventor states that a "slip ship" 300 feet long and 120 feet wide, with a self-mover of appropriate force, can be constructed at a cost of less than $8,000; and that a vessel thus built can cross the Atlantic at the rate of fifty miles an hour, or in two days and a half.

Louisville.

September 3d we condense the following from the *Courier*:

The River continues to recede very slowly, less than an inch at the head of the falls every 24 hours, with 3 feet 6 inches full in the canal last evening by the mark. At the foot of the falls it had fallen about 5 inches in the past 18 hours, and the bar between the Portland wharf and New Albany is again becoming a serious obstruction to free navigation. The weather has been getting warmer and more sultry day by day, the thermometer having run up into the eighties in the shade. When it reaches ninety it will culminate into a good storm of rain, then regular fall weather, cool nights and foggy mornings may be expected. There was a slight dash of rain Saturday afternoon, and another attempt to rain yesterday morning, but the influence of the moon was adverse, and will continue so until its next change.

Navigation along the lower Ohio is also becoming quite difficult, excepting for light boats, with only 4½ feet of water on the bars hence to Evansville and the river slowly falling.

St. Louis.

September 3.—We condense the following from the *Democrat*:

The river last evening had been stationary for thirty hours. The rains have checked the decline in all the upper rivers. Although there will probably be a light swell, it is generally believed after all that a very low water season is near at hand. Business has greatly revived. Arrivals of steamboats and barges with full loads of produce are numerous. Boats go out also with good cargoes. The weather was dry and very sultry yesterday, but about dusk appearances indicated more rain.

Thomas F. Fisher, an active and energetic merchant of this city, has been elected President of the Selma and Montgomery Steam Navigation Company, and has already perfected arrangements with the Southern Railroad from Vicksburg to Selma; and is, says our cotemporary, the *Republican*, "about closing with parties of this city and Vicksburg by which means a short and direct route will be secured to all points of the Alabama from Mobile to Montgomery. This route will offer most extraordinary advantages over the route via New Orleans, as it will be shorter, quicker, and cheaper—three very important considerations to merchants."

TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT.—By November 10th about one hundred tons of Government freight has to be delivered at Fort Rice, and one hundred tons at Fort Sully. The contract was awarded on Saturday to Capt. Fred. Dozier. The following were the bids, several others having been withdrawn upon learning about the stipulation as to time of delivery: G G Schofield, $6 per 100 to Fort Rice, $4 50 to Fort Sully; F H Spielman, $4 and $4; Fred Dozier, $4 42 and $3 48; Thos W Rea, $5 50 and $5 50; David Haney, $5 98 and $3 98.

New Orleans.

August 30.—Business transactions on the landing appeared to be a little more animated than on the previous day, while freight was more plentiful. There were a fair number of departures. The Live Oak and A. G. Brown left for the Lower Coast, Caddo and Sonora for Red River, Idaho and Judge Fletcher for Ouachita, Lafourche for Bayou Sara, and Luminary for St. Louis. The arrivals were the W. H. Osborn and Olive Branch, from St. Louis, both of which appeared to have good trips of Western produce, and the Alex. Speer, from Red River. The next packets expected from the West are the Commonwealth, W. R. Arthur, Virginia, David White and Lady Gay. By a telegram received from Vicksburg, we learn that the W. R. Arthur passed that place yesterday, and will be in port this evening, and leave again on Saturday. By a dispatch from Camden, we learn that the Ouachita is rising, occasioned by heavy rains.

Shreveport, La.

August 22.—For the last week the river opposite this point has continued to recede rapidly, and was last night between twenty-three and twenty-four feet below the highest water mark of the season. All of our first-class packets have left us, and their places have been supplied by a fleet of splendid low-water boats. The same may be said of the Jefferson packets. Navigation above the raft is closed for the season. We learn from good authority that there is still considerable of the old crop of cotton up there yet.

Business on the landing has been decidedly dull for the past week, at times the wharf being bare of boats.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

From Shreveport to New Orleans, cotton per bale	$3 00
From Shreveport to New Orleans, cattle per head	6 00
From Shreveport to New Orleans, passage	30 00
From New Orleans to Shreveport, dry, per barrel	1 00
From New Orleans to Shreveport, wet, per barrel	1 50
From Shreveport to Jefferson, wet, per barrel	50a75c

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

PEOPLE'S LINE

OF STEAMERS

(INCORPORATED)

PITTSBURGH,

Monongahela City, Brownsville AND GENEVA.

THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

CHIEFTAIN.........R. R. ABRAMS, Commander.

ELECTOR.........ROBT. PHILLIPS, "

The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m., and Brownsville at 4 p. m.

The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARF-BOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.

THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.

APPLY ON BOARD OR TO

JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT.

On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St.

my11-tf

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:

BAYARD.........GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
LENI LEOTI.........J. HAMILTON, Master.
FOREST CITY.........JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9 30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 A. M.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 3:05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2:25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:15 P. M., and at Chicago at 7 A. M., next morning.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,

At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st. Pittsburgh

Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M.

au14

RIVER PACKETS.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER;

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(UNION LINE)

PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE.........CAPT. M. A. COX.
TELEGRAPH.........CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN.........CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN.........CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 3 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 5 p. m. Brownsville daily at 5 a. m. Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock: Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 8 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of WM. McELROY, Agent, at the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street Pittsburgh, L. COLVIN, Agent, Brownsville, Penna.

fe15

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minnehaha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN FLACK, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to R. C. GRAY.

ap24

Wheeling and Parkersburg.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 M.

The fine light draught passenger steamer NEW STATE, Capt. W. H. HASLAN, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, Agent.

au28

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

The fine passenger steamer IDA REES, Captain R. REES, commander, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday, Sept. 1st, taking freight from all the lower ports to New Orleans.

For freight or passage apply on board. au28

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

THURSDAY, Sept 4.

The new light draught passenger steamer W. A. CALDWELL, JOHN WOODBURN, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

se3

For Memphis and New Orleans.

THURSDAY, September 6th.

The fine passenger steamer VAN BUREN, Capt. W. B. NOWLAND, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

se3

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. MAIER.........J. S. M'KINLEY.

MAIER & McKINLEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Steamboat Agents and Wharfboat Proprietors.

AGENTS for the PITTSBURGH and PARKERSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boat Stores,

At 41 Water Street.

Boats supplied and freights received at all hours.

jy7-tf

PARKERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. B. NEAL.........J. S. M'KINLEY.

Neal & McKinley,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS AND

WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS.

Agents for the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg Daily Packet Line. Agents of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Crude, Refined, and Lubricating Oils.

jy7-tf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. ROBINSON.........BURD C. LEVI.

MOORHEAD & CO.,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

AGENTS OF PENNA. CENTRAL R. R.

No. 20 WALL STREET, Louisville, Ky.

Referring to the above we would inform our friends that we will continue business under the same style as heretofore, and at the old stand, our B. C. LEVI giving, as heretofore, the river business his special attention. W. E. ROBINSON, BURD C. LEVI.

jy19 RM

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. B. HENDRICK,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchant

AND WHARFBOAT PROPRIETOR.

CAIRO, ILL.

All steamers, in passing Cairo, make their first landing at Wharfboat hence forwarding goods in the hands of the proprietor are always sure to be shipped promptly. Especial goods consigned to care of E. B. HENDRICK, Cairo, will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications relative to freights will be promptly answered.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—JOSEPH WALTON THOMAS FAWCETT. je13-3m

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERRY SHULTZ,

DEALER IN

HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL,

NO. 41 WALNUT STREET.

Between Second and Third, near Barnums Hotel, opposite Cathedral. ST. LOUIS, MO.

mh5-6m

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.

Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r

Miners and shippers of best

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.

Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.

Office, 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

T. S. PATTERSON, Superintendent.

je28-3m-eod

COAL! COAL! COAL

N. J. BIGLEY

is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal

YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,

NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se3-tf

COAL—COKE—LIME.

J. MESKIMEN.

DEALER IN

Connellsville Coke, Youghiogheny Coal, and Eastern White Lime.

Families furnished with Coal at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for the Western trade. Office No. 269 PENN ST., corner of Hand. au3T M

COKE, COAL, LIME—

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD,—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.

OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. je28

LITHOGRAPHERS.

A. HANI,

(Successor to DUFF & HANI,)

Practical Lithographers,

NOS. 2 AND 4 ST. CLAIR ST., AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c.

All orders delivered, satisfactorily and promptly attended to. au17

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. au3-3m

FINE GOLD PAPERS—

FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,

At No. 107 Market street. HUGHES & BRO.

au21

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS. REUBEN MILLER, GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN. | SPECIAL PARTNERS. SAMUEL M. KIER, SAMUEL DUFF.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.

OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. je18-1y

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel, Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jo1

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stankope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty.

au21-1y

O. S. BRYAN.........JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 33, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 46 pounds to the yard. ja6

TOBACCO AND SECARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy8

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE...JAS. R. M'CLELLAND...SAM'L H. DRUIT

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets.

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND FAMILY RECIPES.

jy5

PARK & BRILL,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes, Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city, OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se4-3w

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR

Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia,

WILL BE HELD AT

PITTSBURGH,

September 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 1866,

ON THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS

THE IRON CITY PARK.

Premiums Amounting to Nearly $4,000

Will be distributed. Suitable arrangements have been made for the display of Mechanical Improvements, Fine Arts, Domestic and Foreign Goods, Farm and Horticultural Implements, Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. The grounds will be open to the public on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single ticket, admitting one person	25 cents
Children under 12 years	10 cents
Horse and rider	50 cents
Buggy and one person	50 cents
Two horse vehicle and persons	75 cents

All exhibitors will be entitled to a ticket of free admission during the Fair.

Ample arrangements have been made for the supply of steam power, &c.

An address on

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Will be delivered during the Fair by Colonel S. P. Harris, Editor of the *Ohio Farmer*.

COMPETITION BEYOND THE STATE.

The Society makes the field of competition co-extensive with the United States, and cordially invites the citizens therein to compete for the prizes.

THE HORSE CIRCLE

Will be opened to Lady Equestrians on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.

On and after August 27th an office will be opened at Phelps, Parke & Co's Warehouse, No. 10 St. Clair street, for the purpose of receiving entries and sale of tickets. Hay and straw will be furnished gratis for animals entered for exhibition, and grain will be provided at the lowest cash prices to exhibitors who may desire to purchase.

For any information relative to the Fair address the Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN E. PARKE, President, JAMES S. NEGLEY, Corresponding Secretary.

au25-2tawtd

300 BAGS

Shot—All Sizes,

On hand and for sale by WILLIAM C. LEE, No. 102 Second Street.

sep1-r

NEW YORK REGULATIONS.

Base Balls.

I am sole agent for Western Pennsylvania for Horsman's Celebrated New York Regulations, Base Balls, the best in the market.

JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

au18

J. B. MEANOR.........JOS. HARPER.........J. HOOD.

MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

No. 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh References—Hitchcock, McCreary & Co., R. & J. Davis, R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Shoenberger & Co. au31-3md-3w

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.00 a. m.	Day Express	3.00 a. m.
Wall's No. 1	6.30 a. m.	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a. m.
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a. m.	Altoona Accom	7.50 a. m.
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a. m.	*Cincinnati Ex.	11.05 a. m.
Johnstown ac.	9.50 a. m.	Wall's No. 2	11.50 a. m.
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p. m.	Wall's No. 3	12.20 p. m.
Phila. Express	1.30 p. m.	Johnstown Ac.	2.50 p. m.
N. York Exp.	1.50 p. m.	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p. m.
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p. m.	Phila. Express	4.10 p. m.
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p. m.	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p. m.
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p. m.	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p. m.
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p. m.	Fast Line	10.15 p. m.
Altoona acc. and Emg't train	10.15 p. m.	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p. m.
Day Express	10.50 p. m.		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Train leave Wall's station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1.50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my21 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent

CHANGE OF TIME.

Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after SUNDAY, August 12, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2.00 A. M.	3.40 P. M.
Express	2.10 P. M.	9.55 P. M.
Fast Line	10.50 P. M.	10.50 A. M.
Way Accommodation	6.00 A. M.	7.10 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	9.35 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
Steubenville Accom.	4.30 P. M.	8.35 A. M.

	Morning Train.	Evening Train.	Night Train.
Leave PITTSB'H	2.00 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	10.50 p.m.
Arr've Columbus	11.20 a.m.	10.50 p.m.	7.10 a.m.
" Cincinnati	4.20 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	12.05 p.m.
" Indianap's	7.55 p.m.	7.55 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
" Ter. Haute	11.35 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	9.00 p.m.
" St. Louis	8.00 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
" Louisville	5.15 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	8.46 p.m.
" Cairo	1.15 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

JOHN DURAND, Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. MILLER, Gen. Eastern Pass'r Agt.

au 6

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2 05 A. M.	Chicago Ex.	2 20 A.
Cleveland Ex.	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp	2 20 "
Erie & Y'gn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Ex.	10 40 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 10 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	6 45 "	Chicago Exp.	3 50 P.
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	1 55 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 50 "
Chicago Ex.	2 10 "	Erie & Y'g'n Ex	6 35 "
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Chicago Ex.	9 30 "
Chicago Ex.	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 30 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accom.	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accom	6 50 A.
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 15 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	2 25 P. M.	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	"	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 20 "
Leetsdale "	10 15 "	"	7 05 "

11 00 P. M. leaves Sun'y and no ten Saturd'y. | 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

jy30

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh
First Kiskiminetas Ac.	6 30 A. M.	12 20 P.
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 00 "	6 00 P.
First Hulton Accom.	9 00 "	11 20 A.
Parnassus do	11 00 "	2 00 P.
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	1 30 P. M.	
Second Hulton Accom.	2 30 "	4 40 P.
Exp. to & from Mah'ng	4 00 "	10 05 A.
Third Hulton Accom.	4 45 "	6 50 P.
Fourth "	6 20 "	8 45 P.
Soda Works		6 00 P.

The Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works Station at 8 10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2 30 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's	4:10 p. m.	5:35 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to J. R. KING, Agent.

mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

ATLANTIC

AND

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.

AT MANSFIELD.

FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.

Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily

11.0 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2.10 P. M.

PASSENGERS FOR

MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,

Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W. LEAVE PITTSBURGH 5.50 A. M., and Allegheny 3:30 P. M.

83 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.

Be sure they read via

Atlantic & Great Western Railway

D. M'LAREN, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

B. F. FULLER, GENERAL TICKET AGENT.

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No. 89 Grant Street,

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(Late of the 139th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law

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se2-tf

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ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER.

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PARLOR PAPERS.—A NEW LOT OF

STAMPED GOLD PAPER

For Parlors, new and beautiful designs, now received at JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO., No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

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SUGAR—

200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba. 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

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